The Literary Digest

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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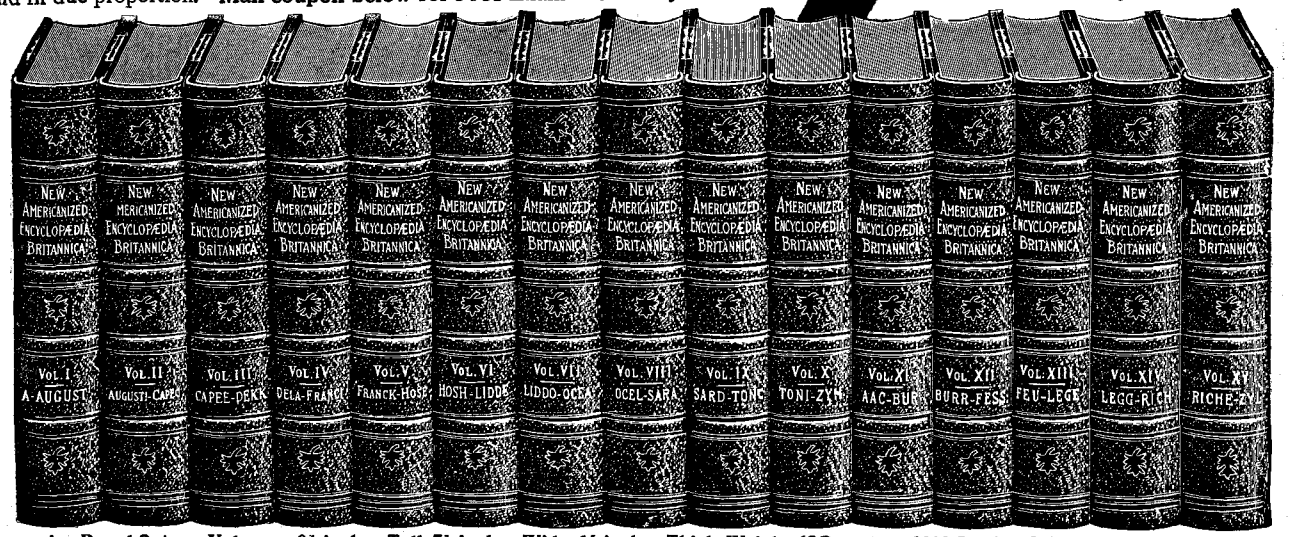

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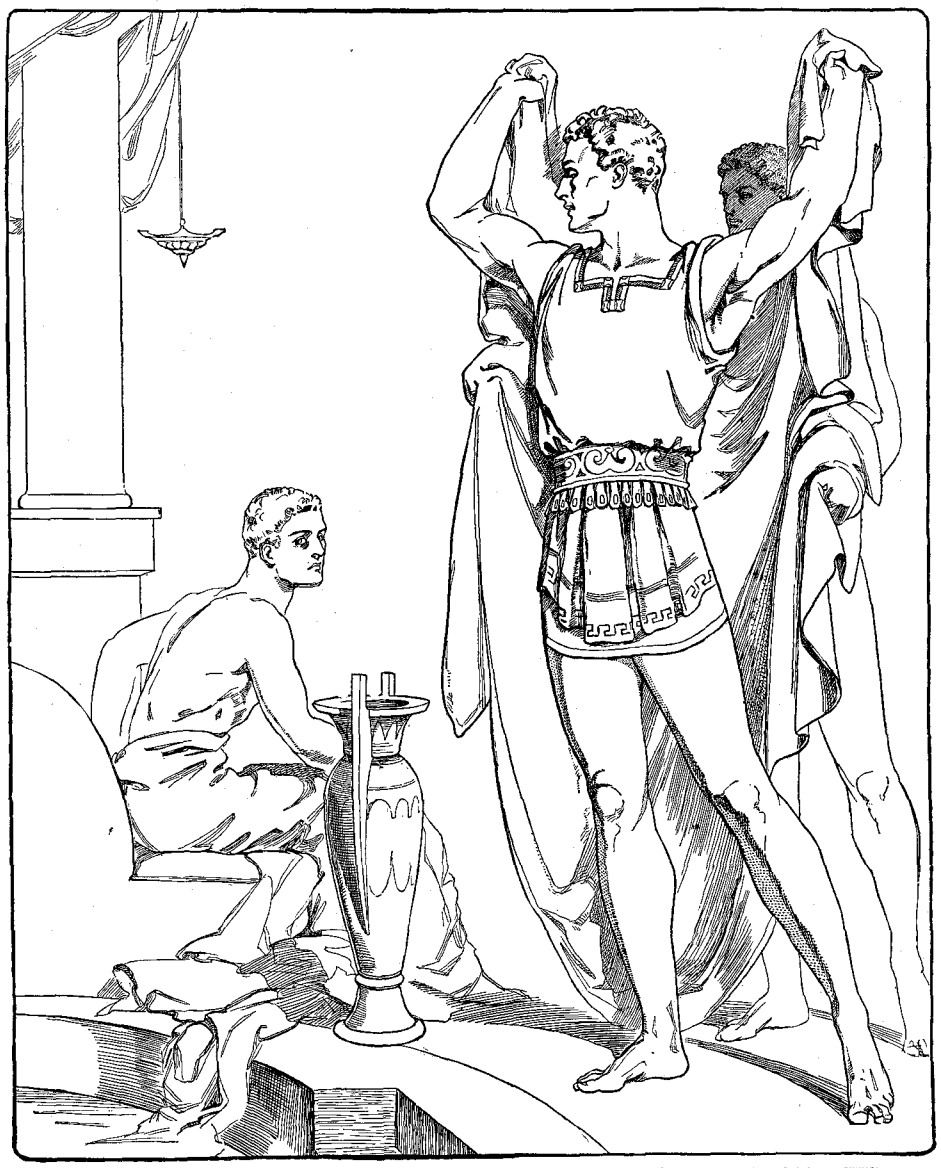

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PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Isaac K. Funk, Pres., Adam W. Wagnalls, Vice-Pres. and Treas., Robert Scott, Sec'y), 44 60 E. 23d St., New York

VOL. XXXVII., NO. 23 NEW YORK, DECEMBER 5, 1908 WHOLE NUMBER, 972

TOPICS OF THE DAY

MR. CARNEGIE'S TARIFF BOMBSHELL

WHEN Andrew Carnegie, who is thought by many to be the greatest beneficiary of this country's protective tariff, states that "our 'infant industries' of the past have reached maturity, and, speaking generally, are now quite able to protect themselves," the effect is much the same as if a bomb exploded in the heart of the protectionist camp. But when he goes on to apply this dictum specifically to the business of steel manufacture, in which his own apparently inexhaustible millions were acquired, the sensation is intensified, and to many editorial observers the stand-pat fetish seems to be tottering to a fall. In the course of a frank confession of his tariff faith in a current magazine Mr. Carnegie says that to-day our manufacturers of steel need no protection, "unless perhaps in some specialties unknown to the writer," for the simple reason that "steel is now produced cheaper here than anywhere else, notwithstanding the higher wages paid per man." In explanation he tells us that not only have we cheaper coke, cheaper coal, and cheaper iron ores, but that our output per man is greater owing to a number of causes, among which he names "the large standardized orders obtainable only upon our continent," the specialized rolling-mills, and the fact that here the machinery is kept working for weeks upon uniform shapes without changing the rolls.

These statements, appearing while the Ways and Means Committee was seeking light on the metal schedules, seem to have caused some annoyance and embarrassment among the steel and iron men, many of whom are either contented with the tariff as it stands, or else favor an upward revision. The only thing for them to do, ironically remarks the New York *Times*, is to show that if Andrew Carnegie ever did know anything about the conditions of the steel business he has now forgotten it. Mr. Willis L. King, representing the pig-iron interests before the committee, seems to have actually taken this stand. "I don't think Mr. Carnegie understands the conditions," said Mr. King, who went on to deny flatly that we can make steel more cheaply than any other country. Mr. E. C. Felton also testified that the expense of producing steel rails had been steadily increasing in this country, while he believed the reverse was true abroad. Pittsburg dispatches, from the heart of the steel industry, report that every one is "deeply displeased" with Mr. Carnegie's views and assertions. Washington correspondents describe the Republican members of the committee as "amazed" and "astounded" when first confronted with the tariff views of "Pennsylvania protection's proudest product."

We read of at least one steel merchant, however, openly concurring in the opinion that steel could now be profitably produced in this country without aid from the tariff. The independent papers generally agree that the protectionists can not afford to ignore Mr.

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These members of the House Ways and Means Committee are: Sitting, left to right—1. William A. Calderhead, Kansas; 2. James C. Needham, California; 3. E. J. Hill, Connecticut; 4. John Dalzell, Pennsylvania; 5. Sereno E. Payne, New York, Chairman; 6. Samuel W. McCall, Massachusetts; 7. Henry S. Boutell, Illinois; 8. Champ Clark, Missouri; 9. Edward W. Pou, North Carolina.

Back Row, standing—1. William K. Payne, Clerk; 2. Nicholas Longworth, Ohio; 3. Joseph H. Gaines, West Virginia; 4. Joseph. W. Fordney, Michigan; 5. Edgar D. Crumpacker, Indiana; 6. Oscar W. Underwood, Alabama; 7. Robert W. Bonynge, Colorado; 8. Choice B. Randell, Texas; 9. William W. Evans, Assistant-Clerk.

THE MEN WHO ARE INVESTIGATING THE TARIFF SCHEDULES.

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Carnegie's peremptory challenge, coming as it does from within their own camp. Here and there a Democratic paper professes itself perplexed to know why a man whose views on the tariff "were much more nearly expressed in the Democratic platform than anywhere else" should have given $20,000 toward the defeat of the

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OLIVER TWIST ASKS FOR MORE.

—Keppler in *Puck*.

Democratic candidate. Senator Burrows, of Michigan, also charges Mr. Carnegie with inconsistency, but on another score. He complains that the ironmaster "made his fortune manufacturing steel under the protective policy of the Republican party," but now "seems disposed to tear down the walls which afforded him protection and enabled him to amass wealth." A steel manufacturer quoted by the New York *Journal of Commerce* explains the mystery by ascribing a dark ulterior motive to Mr. Carnegie's advocacy of free trade in steel and iron. "The natural explanation," he says, "is that Mr. Carnegie considers that the Steel Corporation, with which he is identified, can stand conditions that weaker competitors can not stand; in other words, Mr. Carnegie would wipe out competition by crippling his weaker neighbors."

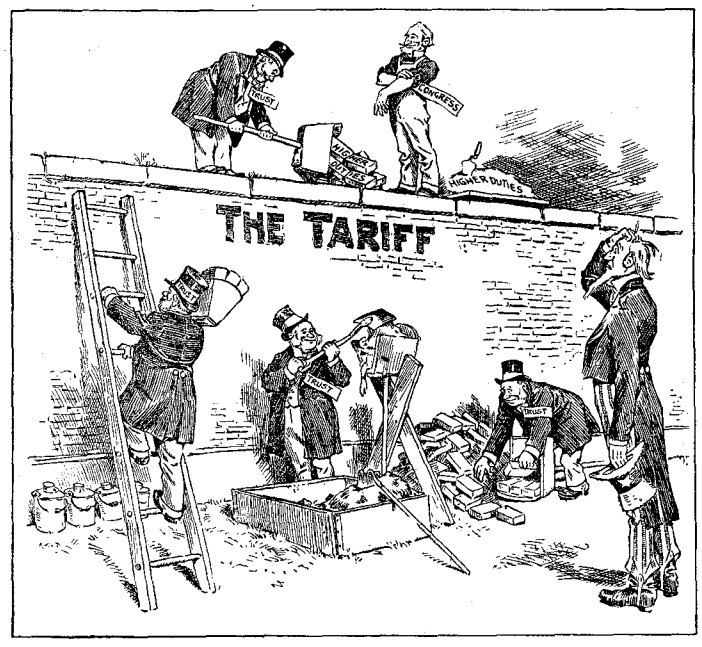
The general argument of Mr. Carnegie's magazine article is that a "tariff for protection," which was the issue forty years ago, should now give place to a "tariff for revenue," based upon the taxation of those foreign luxuries which are used almost exclusively by the rich. This is in no way inconsistent, he explains, with his standing as a good protectionist. He advocates protection for infant industries in a new country until they outgrow the stage where protection is necessary. He would then have them weaned from tariff milk and fed on the stronger food of free competition.

The Carnegie discussion is a hopeful indication, declares the Charlotte *Observer* (Dem.), which adds that "the Aldriches, Cannons, Paynes, and Dalzells, and the tariff grafters who stand over them and control them, will not easily answer or evade it." It is the most notable contribution of late years to the tariff discussion, says the Atlanta *Constitution* (Dem.), and it indicates "which way the trade winds are blowing." The Buffalo *Times* (Dem.) predicts that it will have a profound effect in the campaign of education which is now succeeding the campaign of active politics. Mr. Carnegie, says the New York *World* (Dem.), has struck the most effective blow yet delivered in behalf of an honest revision of the tariff. Says the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.):

"Sneer as those whom Mr. Carnegie has left behind him in the industry may, his present declaration will fall into the high-tariff camp very like a bombshell. It will stir public discussion anew over the iniquities and the superfluities of extreme protection as applied no longer to an infant, but to this giant among the industrial nations. It will do something to enliven the situation at Washington and prevent the contemplated tariff revision possibly from becoming the farce now generally expected of it.

"Stand-patters and steel circles will be greatly stirred. They will no doubt retort that Carnegie as the owner of most of the mortgage bonds of the United States Steel Corporation would like nothing better than to bring about conditions promising a default on the steel bonds and the passing of the whole vast concern into the hands of the creditors. But of course he wants nothing of the sort, and nothing of the sort would follow removal of the tariff on steel."

A large majority of the people of both parties, thinks *The Journal of Commerce* (Com.), will agree with Mr. Carnegie on the tariff issue. His article "is bound to prove a trouble-maker," declares the Boston *Transcript* (Rep.), which goes on to say:



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—McWhorter in the St. Paul *Dispatch*.

OPPOSITE VIEWS OF TARIFF PROSPECTS.

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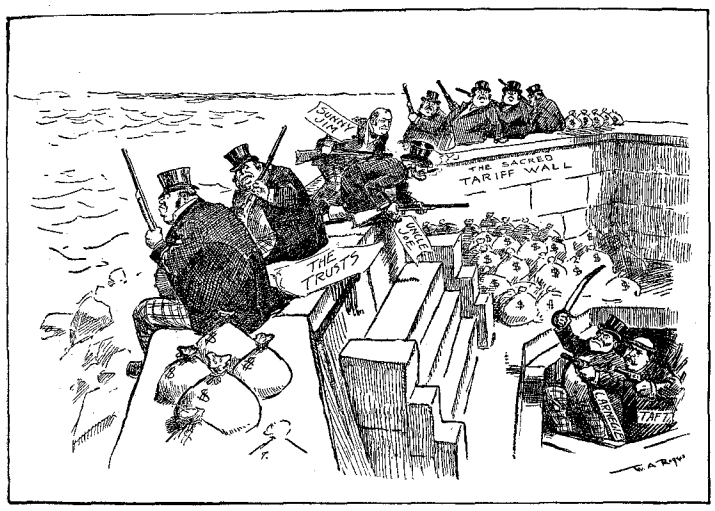
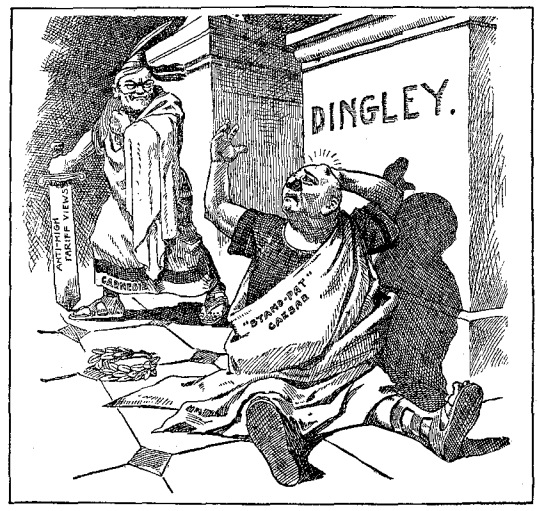


AN ATTACK FROM THE INSIDE.
—Rogers in the New York *Herald*.



AND THOU TOO, BRUTUS!
This was the most unkindest swat of all.
—Newark Evening *News*.

INTERNECINE STRIFE.

"It may greatly influence Western sentiment, already highly suspicious of the steel schedule. It will aid Mr. Taft in his efforts to get some genuine tariff reduction. It should make a little more easy the path of reduction and a little more difficult the course of obstruction. Still it will take more than Carnegie to convince 'Joe' Cannon, of Danville, and John Dalzell, of Pittsburg, and Albert Clarke, of Boston."

Similarly the Boston *Herald* (Ind.) reminds us that "the steel interests are still represented by John Dalzell in the House and by Boies Penrose in the Senate, and there is no indication of the wavering of their stand-pattism." Congress will turn a deaf ear to Carnegie's doctrine, thinks the Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.), which foresees no satisfactory solution of the tariff question until it is taken out of politics by a tariff commission. How greatly the wheels of tariff reform are encumbered by political considerations and by local interests is indicated in the following sentences from the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.):

"The whole log-rolling theory of tariff construction is revealed in the attitude of Senator Sutherland, of Utah. He is bound to demand a high tariff on lead, wool, sugar, and hides, products of his State, and therefore declares that it would be 'most unwise' for him to commit himself to 'wiping out the duties on the commodities produced in some other State.' Apparently, he fears that if Dalzell should lose the steel booty, the enraged Pennsylvanian would compel others to give up their tariff loot, in turn. We see how frankly the tariff is thus confest to be the result of a combination of special interests."

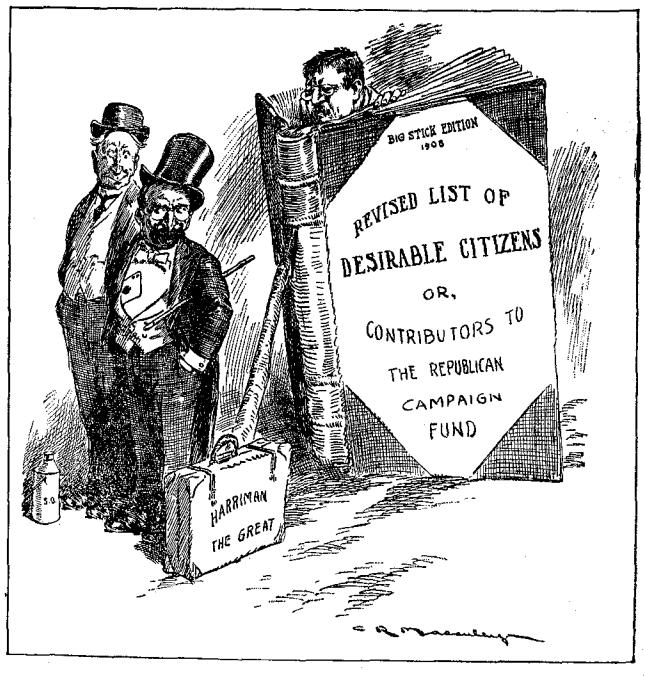
"Is Mr. Carnegie aware that the effect of a radical reduction in the steel tariff would be the elimination of a large part of the independent manufacturers and the strengthening of the mastery of the Steel Corporation upon the steel trade in this country?" asks *The Wall Street Journal* (Fin.); and the Washington *Post* (Ind.) comments in a somewhat cynical vein, as follows:

"Mr. Carnegie is reputed to be the owner of $300,000,000 of steel bonds, yielding him $1,000,000 a month. He ought to be authority, therefore, on questions affecting the taxation of the rich and upon the operations of the Steel Trust.

"It is fairly well understood that there is a working agreement among the steel producers of England and Germany and the United States Steel Company, providing for a division of the world's market in steel. They do not infringe upon one another's territory. If there were no tariff on steel, it is probable that the Steel Trust would still control the American market, to the exclusion of British and German producers, through the agreement referred to. The price of steel would not be affected in the least by the removal of the duty. . . . It will be up to the free-traders to explain what benefit would be derived by the Government or people of this country if the tax on steel should be removed, thereby making a present of the tax to the world trust."

LEAN FUNDS AND CLEAN CAMPAIGNS

BOTH parties having now made a clean breast of their election finances, the verdict of the press seems to be that the recent campaign was cleanly fought on both sides. The list of contributions to the Democratic fund, as published before the election, amounted to $620,644.77. The Republican list, which was given to the press only last week, shows a total of $1,655,518.27—nearly three times the amount of the rival fund. In none of the comments, however, is this difference spoken of as having any special significance except in that of the New York *People*, the organ of the Socialist Labor party. According to this paper, "the figures verily yell in one's ears: 'The longest purse wins.'" On the other hand, the Richmond *Times-Dispatch* (Dem.), comparing the relatively lean Republican fund of this year with those of other campaigns, when the sums collected by the Republican managers were said to have run up to six and seven million dollars, remarks: "Our friends of the other faith have now had it demonstrated that handsome victories can be won without the aid of any swollen corruption fund, and it is to be hoped that they will henceforth be governed accordingly." This year's Democratic campaign fund, says the same paper, "is about up to the average of the party's


BIG STICK EDITION 1908
REVISED LIST OF DESIRABLE CITIZENS OR, CONTRIBUTORS TO THE REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN FUND
HARRIMAN THE GREAT

AMONG THOSE ABSENT.
—Macauley in the New York *World*.

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funds in previous campaigns." Comparing the alleged shrinkage in the Republican fund—no definite figures were published until this year—with the alleged stability of the Democratic fund, it goes on to say:

"There are only two incidents of the past eight years which bear directly upon the subject of campaign funds. One was the passage of a Federal law forbidding corporations to contribute to them. The other is the development of a national sentiment which demands that the sources of political money be made public. Under the combination of these two influences the Democratic fund remained unaffected, while the Republican fund was reduced to a fraction of its former size. Thus comes statistical proof that the Republican party, alone of the two, has hitherto profited by handsome tribute from corporations and from individuals who feared that the publication of their names in such a connection

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DRAGON MEAT.

—Keppler in *Puck*.

might be 'misconstrued.' 'Misconstrued' is Mr. Roosevelt's own word, and fits the situation like a glove."

The Boston *Herald* (Ind.) wonders why it should require the expenditure of a million and a half dollars by one party and nearly three-quarters of a million by another to enable the people to vote intelligently on the issues of a national election, but the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Ind.) thinks that "considering the vast extent over which the campaign was spread, the sums accounted for are not exorbitant." "If the size of the country is borne in mind and the cost of paying speakers, hiring halls, making polls, printing and circulating documents, paying for advertising, employing watchers, and the hundred other items of legitimate expense," says the New York *Globe* (Rep.), "it does not appear that either committee had much left for vote-buying." The list of disbursements published by the Democratic National Committee shows the largest item—$142,537—under the head "documents," while postage, telephone, telegraph, and express charges amount to $66,474. The New York *Press* (Rep)., well pleased with what has been accomplished, suggests that "the next step for this country to take in the suppression of political corruption is to specify what uses may be made of contributions to campaigns"—as is done in England under the Anti-Corrupt-Practises Act. Recalling the fact that the campaign-fund publicity which this year has established a new precedent in both parties is still purely a voluntary matter, the New York *Evening Mail* (Rep.) urges that the precedent be at once crystallized into law. *The Wall Street Journal*, which gives Mr. Bryan a large share of credit for the new publicity, suggests that the Government might well lend a hand to both sides in a campaign:

"It might be well worth while to consider whether it would not be proper for the Government to relieve the campaign committees of the expense of sending campaign literature through the mail. This is a service of education for the people, and it is in the line of a proper publicity, and in this way the Government could reduce the expense of conducting campaigns. Indeed, it might go a step further and permit of the printing of campaign documents at the Government printing-office. Of course proper restrictions would have to be made, but inasmuch as this is a public service it might properly be made a public expense."

In praise of publicity the same paper goes on to say:

"Publicity of campaign contributions is another notable advance in the purification of American politics.

"The publication of the names of subscribers to the Republican and Democratic campaign funds has proved two things:

"1. That the raising of the tremendous sums used in the three preceding campaigns was unnecessary so far as providing for legitimate expenses was concerned; and every dollar spent in excess of actual needs represented corruption in one form or another. It was debasing and demoralizing.

"2 That the obtaining of large contributions from corporations, insurance companies, and important special interests was unnecessary, because the money really required could be otherwise obtained, and the solicitation and receipt of such large sums from such sources created an obligation on the part of the party and its candidate as made for scandal. It was a form of commercialized politics.

"But when, as happened this year, the amounts subscribed were comparatively small, and came from a large number of individuals, there is no such obligation created, and the scandal is avoided. So many men subscribed $5,000, $10,000, and $15,000 to the fund, that their very numbers make it impossible for any one of them to insist upon special recognition.

"The principle of publicity never won a greater triumph than this. Apply that principle in every department of politics and business, and it will act of itself, and in the majority of cases without any other restrictive laws, to remove evils and establish good order and the square deal.

"There can hardly be too much publicity. The affairs of men to-day are so intricate and affect so many different interests, that all affairs, except those of the home, where privacy is sacred, must more and more be carried on in the open."

The New York *Tribune* (Rep.) discovers by comparing the contribution-lists that "the old, vicious system of business contributions to both parties, for the purpose of having a friend at court in any event, has been ended by publicity." Says *The World* (Dem.), after scrutinizing the list of Republican contributors:

"Treasurer Sheldon's list of contributors to the Republican campaign fund affords adequate data from which to effect a division of the Roosevelt sheep from the Roosevelt goats.

"The 'malefactors of great wealth' are obviously E. H. Harriman, who gave nothing; John D. Rockefeller, who gave nothing; H. H. Rogers, who gave nothing; William Rockefeller, who gave nothing; James Hazen Hyde, who gave nothing; the Standard Oil Company, which gave nothing; the Beef Trust, which gave nothing, and the three great life-insurance companies, which gave nothing. Four years ago Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Cortelyou succeeded in extracting approximately $600,000 from these iniquitous sources of ill-gotten gains.

"The 'honest business men' are Charles P. Taft, who gave $110,000; J. Pierpont Morgan, who gave $20,000; Andrew Carnegie, who gave $20,000; William Nelson Cromwell, who gave $15,000; Jacob H. Schiff, who gave $10,000; Charles M. Schwab, who gave $2,500, and scores of other patriots who contributed sums varying from $500 to $25,000, thereby testifying to their devotion to that great moral force which seeks 'to control law-defying wealth.'"

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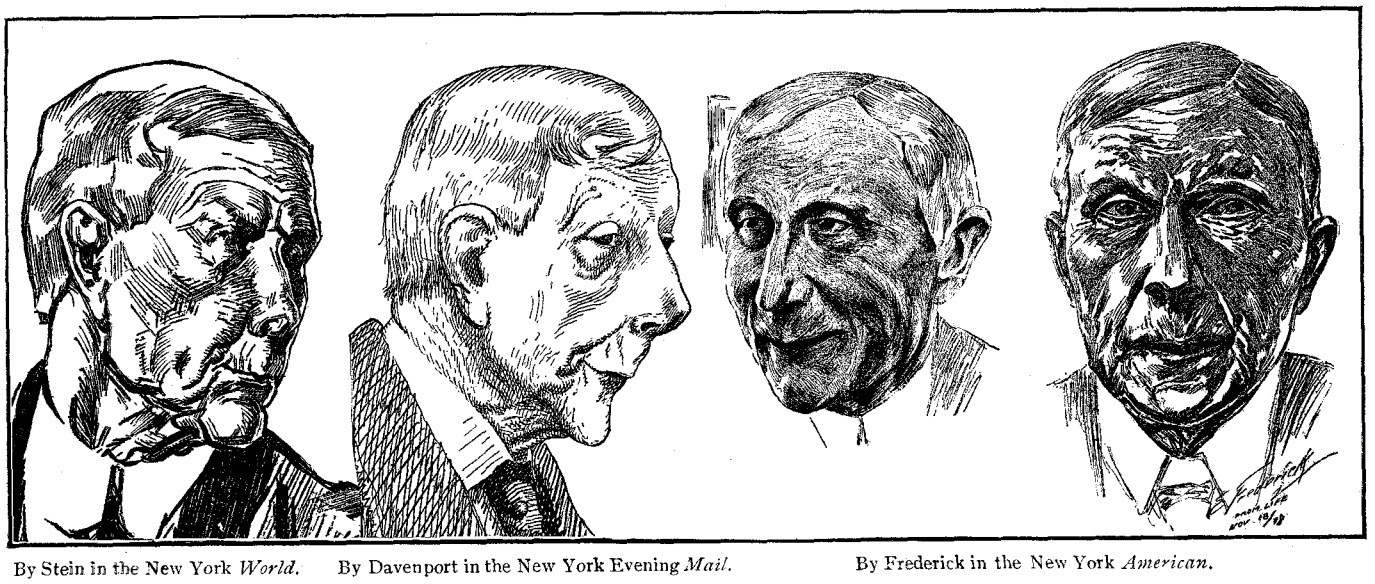
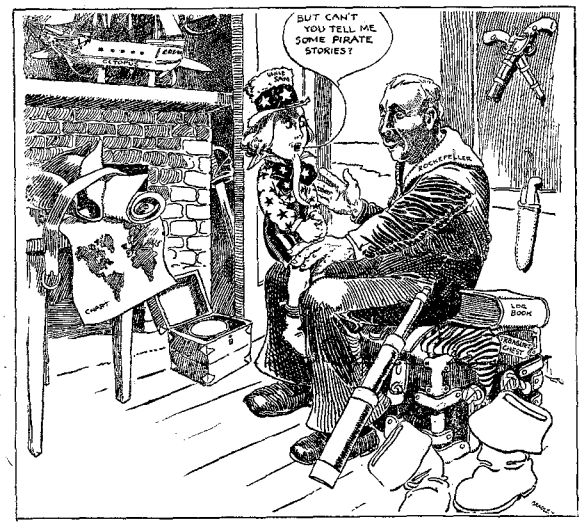


By Stein in the New York *World*. By Davenport in the New York Evening *Mail*. By Frederick in the New York *American*.

AS THE NEWSPAPER ARTISTS SAW HIM ON THE WITNESS-STAND.



YARNS.

—Bradley in the Chicago *News*.

"NOW, CHILDREN, I'LL TELL YOU THE STORY OF MY LIFE."

—Rogers in the New York *Herald*.

ART ON THE WITNESS-STAND.

—Bowers in the Indianapolis *News*.

A PROFITABLE BUSINESS.

—Ketten in the New York *World*.

THE STAR WITNESS IN THE STANDARD OIL SUIT.

Mr. Rockefeller's testimony at the hearing in New York City failed to give the editorial writers any piquant topic for discussion, but the cartoonists were more successful.

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ITALIAN JOY AT DORANDO'S VICTORY

THE rapture of the Italian navigator who set foot on American soil in 1492 and claimed the whole continent was mild compared with the thrill that electrified his fellow countrymen in Madison Square Garden on Thanksgiving Eve as they saw Dorando outrun Hayes in the indoor repetition of the Marathon race, and cross the tape in better time than the little Irish runner made in London. The thousands of Italians who saw Dorando win "were in a state approaching hysteria," the newspapers report, and they greeted his victory with a shriek of joy that almost split the roof. The *Araldo Italiano* (New York) calls upon Hayes to "hand over to Dorando the cup which he won in London," and the other Italian papers rank the winner with the great heroes of Italian history. "He has added a fresh page of glory to the golden record of Italian prowess," exclaims the *Progresso Italo-Americano* (New York). Not a word is breathed in these papers of the base

START OF THE INDOOR MARATHON.

The commercial side of the modern athletic contest is emphasized by the cigaret advertisement worn across Dorando's chest. Richard Croker is acting as starter. The other figure in the background is that of Pat Powers, a financially successful promoter of athletics.

rumor that Dorando's victory was prearranged so as to allow for a third race with another harvest of shekels. The *Bollettino della Sera* (New York) breaks into the following eloquent strain:

"The victory of Dorando and that of the Italian automobile *Lancia* will add further wreaths of laurels to the already glorious crown of Italy, and we are filled with a sentiment of pride. We feel elated to think that we are the sons of a country which is mistress of the world in science, in music, and in all other manifestations of human genius. To-day it is Dorando, who in his physical strength has triumphantly conquered the Americans; to-morrow it is Gatti-Casazza, who in the musical art is gaining laurels for the Italian name; then it is Mimi Aguglia, who attracts attention by her lifelike expression of feeling in the Sicilian dialect; then comes the automobile *Lancia*, which by its dizzy speed has gained the victory.

"And so on, time after time, it is always the Italian name which blazes forth with fresh splendor and fresh glory. The Latin blood is not proving itself inferior to its traditions. Foreign people even against their will are compelled to take off their hats before the continuous progress and the scientific and artistic activity of our countrymen. To-day they are applauding the historian Ferrero, as yesterday they were shouting hosanna to the inventor of the wireless telegraph.

"Yes. Yes. Italy is always advancing. That land which is all sunshine and flowers has been and will be forever celebrated by the poet. That land from Dante to Marconi, from Garibaldi to Victor Emmanuel, may be said to represent an epic poem of civilization and progress. Dante with his cantos and Marconi with his wireless telegraph, Garibaldi the hero of our independence, and Victor Emmanuel, under whose auspices the International Institute of Agriculture was born, and under whose arbitrament many international questions were decided, all witness to the greatness of our mother country. Yes, Italy the Great, mother of Columbus and Volta, one of whom discovered a new world, the other who conquered the lightning. Italy, which gave to the world Alfieri and Carducci, she is the land which is nature's darling and a blessed soil in the sight of heaven!"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PULLING THE LOAN-SHARK'S TEETH

THE salary-loan business in the United States as manipulated by the so-called "loan-sharks" of the large cities seems at last doomed to regulation. The strong drag-net of publicity, which the newspapers and magazines are weaving for this particular purpose, will, it is promised, slowly but surely inclose the activities of this ferocious feeder on the poor man's weekly income. Dr. Clarence W. Wassam, who has recently published an extensive study of the salary-loan business in New York City, states that as many as thirty different loan concerns of this character are known to exist and flourish in this city. It is estimated that at least 30,000 employees on the average are in debt to these concerns on assignment of wages. The rate of interest charged by these usurers is estimated by L. E. Theiss, in *The Independent*, as ranging from 50 to 400 per cent. per annum. Many cases of suffering and imposition are cited by the writers as typical of the merciless plunder of the salary-loan shark. These examples, Mr. Theiss vouches for as being ordinary occurrences. We read.

"Pitiful is the case of a telegrapher, the father of twelve children. With an income of only $18 a week, it was necessary, whenever there came a demand for unusual expenditure, for him to resort to the loan-sharks. He could save nothing from his salary to repay these loans. So he borrowed from Peter to pay Paul. But every new loan put him more hopelessly in debt. His furniture was mortgaged, his salary assigned, and a default in payment meant loss of both his chattels and his employment. Obviously it was necessary for him to do extra work. As his financial burdens increased, so did his hours of labor. For months now he has been working nearly eighteen hours a day. Yet his family profits little by his extra efforts. Almost half of his earnings goes to the loan-sharks—as *interest*. The principal of his indebtedness he can by no human probability ever repay. He is sold for life. . . . .

"Among the papers in the District Attorney's office are the records of two policemen. The first one paid $7 interest every two months on a $100 loan. At the end of five years the usurers pushed him so hard for the principal—wishing to put their money out at a higher rate of interest—that he sought relief through the public prosecutor. The second policeman paid $12 interest a month for three years on a similar loan. Then he died. He had paid $432 interest, but still owed the $100. Immediately the usurer came to seize the widow's furniture; and her few possessions were saved to her only through payment by friends of her husband's of the usurer's demands. . . . . .

"Recently a woman came into a New-York police court hysterical with fear. Her furniture was about to be seized. For six months she had toiled early and late to save it. Worn out at last, she had defaulted in the payment of her interest, and now her furniture was to go—because she owed the paltry sum of $25, altho she had paid back $48 in interest."

The remedy for the loan-shark business is believed to be first of all publicity for its dealings, and secondly, an adequate and honest competition to underbid it. Mr. Theiss continues:

"Already many movements are on foot to accomplish this end. In New York we have the Provident Loan Society, started with a gift of $100,000. It lends money at the rate of 1 per cent. a month, and cuts that rate in half for prompt repayment. Last year it made 286,000 loans. The Hebrew Free Loan Association is a similar organization. It lends money to any Hebrew who can get

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good indorsement. Then there are the St. Bartholomew's Loan Bureau of New York, the Collateral Loan Company and the Workingman's Loan Association of Boston, and similar organizations in other cities. Their object is not only to help the poor over slippery places, but also to teach them thrift and economy.

"Better yet, as showing an active interest in one's employees, is the system of lending money that a New-York department-store has instituted. Small sums are advanced to employees without interest, the money advanced being deducted from the borrowers' pay envelops in ten weekly deductions. Slight as is this assistance it is just the help that is needed—and it is assistance without price. Many employers now help their employees in this way.

"Best of all is the movement toward self-help in the form of mutual loan associations that is spreading everywhere among the poor."

"FALLACY" OF POSTAL SAVINGS-BANKS

IN our issue of November 21 we published an article setting forth the country's need of postal savings-banks, and pointing to the probability that the early months of next year would see them established. The other side of the case is presented in *The Financier* (New York), by the pen of George M. Coffin, formerly deputy controller of the currency. It will be remembered that these Government savings-banks are promised by the Republican platform, and that Mr. Taft has personally indorsed this pledge. On the other hand, the American Bankers' Association has voted its disapproval of the proposed reform. Mr. Coffin undertakes to show that not only would the innovation seriously affect the business of State and national banks, but that it would saddle the country with a fresh annual expense of $4,000,000 against a new income of $100,000. Yet he admits that he sees little likelihood of the measure not being enacted.

Mr. Coffin takes as his text the following words of Mr. Taft:

"If there were savings-banks in all the country as numerous and easy of access as they are in Massachusetts, in the New-England States, and in New York, it might be said that the postal savings-bank would be an invasion of territory properly occupied by private enterprise. But when it is considered that in only eleven of the States are there savings-bank facilities, it is seen that private enterprise does not supply the need. We should not deny to the people of thirty-five States opportunity to make small deposits, with the security of the Government promise to pay principal and interest."

The President-elect, Mr. Coffin asserts, has here been misled by incorrect information. Thus:

"He states that in 'only eleven of the States are there savings-bank facilities.' A reference to page 378, Controller's Report for 1907, shows that there are mutual and stock savings-banks in twenty States besides the District of Columbia, instead of only in eleven States.

"Besides this every well-informed banker knows that not only in these twenty States with savings-banks, but in the other twenty-six States as well, 'savings-bank facilities' are freely and fully furnished not only by State banks and trust companies, but by National banks as well. . . . . .

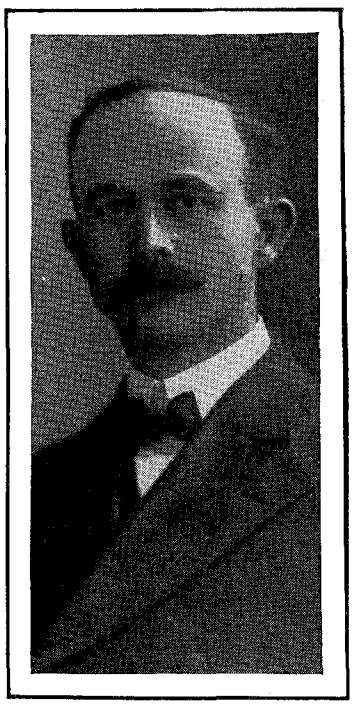
"In these twenty-six States without 'savings-bank facilities' we find 10,100 banks doing business with a guarantee fund of $841,000,000 in capital and surplus and holding deposits to the great amount of $3,380,000,000. In some of them so keen is the competition and so great the demand for banking funds we find one dollar in capital and surplus for every two or three dollars of deposits, which clearly affords the savings depositors greater security than the mutual savings-bank without any capital stock whatsoever.

"It is a well-known fact that in all these non-savings-bank States, the National and State banks and trust companies furnish very extensive 'savings-bank facilities' not only by issuing time certificates of deposit bearing interest, but by receiving deposits from 25 cents up just as savings-banks do and paying interest thereon at 3½ and 4 per cent.

"These are well-known, indisputable facts which show beyond question that there is no need for postal savings-banks, and that if the Government with its 'promise to pay principal and interest' and its great prestige and guaranty of security opens these 38,000 or more savings-banks it will prove to be a tremendous 'invasion of territory properly occupied by private enterprise.'"

Of the Government competition thus introduced into the banking field he asks:

"Does any banker honestly believe that this wide-spread government competition inviting deposits of the ignorant or timid, and paying 2-per-cent. interest, will not make a serious inroad on the business of State and National bankers? In the localities where this appeal will be most popular the average savings deposit will not exceed $100. The difference in interest between 2 per cent. and 4 per cent. will amount to only $1 per annum. Will this weigh against the government guaranty of security to the depositor?"



"THE KIDS AND THE WOMEN DID IT,"

Says Benjamin Barr Lindsay of his reelection as Judge of Denver's famous juvenile court.

As to what it will cost the Government to operate postal savings-banks, he says:

"Assuming that during the first year an average total deposit of $1,000 is made at each of 40,000 post-offices, the aggregate deposits will be $40,000,000. On this the Government pays 2-per-cent. interest and receives 2¼ per cent. from the National (not State) banks with which it redeposits the funds.

"This leaves one-quarter of one per cent. on $40,000,000, or about $100,000 a year net to the Government toward the cost of administration of these 40,000 branch banks. Pass-books, deposit-tickets, withdrawal-receipts, account-books and ledgers, stationery and envelops for report of operations must be provided; also clerical help, furniture and fixtures, safes, and, last but not least, examiners or inspectors to verify correctness of millions of accounts at thousands of banks once a year at least or oftener.

"Assuming the very small annual average of only $100 for each of the 40,000 branch offices, the total annual cost will be $4,000,000 against $100,000 income. And the greater the volume of business the larger the cost to the whole country.

"Yet Mr. Taft says that 'objection has been made that this is paternalism and Socialism, and is introducing the Government into the banking business.' In the light of the facts and figures here given does the reader honestly think this objection is well-grounded or not?"

The Financier suggests editorially that the subject of postal savings-banks be referred to the Monetary Commission for full investigation.

WHERE WOMAN SUFFRAGE HELPED—The friends of woman suffrage are pointing triumphantly to the victory of Judge Lindsay, of the Denver Children's Court, as a proof of what women's votes can do in a political crisis. Judge Lindsay ran independently in opposition to both the old-party candidates and received about 20,000 votes, to 17,000 apiece polled by the Republican and Democratic aspirants. "This demonstrates," says *The Woman's Journal* (Boston), "that the ballots of good women, added to the votes of good men, will carry good measures and elect good candidates."

The Denver *News* (Dem.) said on the day after election:

"The voting strength of the women of Denver when united on one thing has been effectively demonstrated, because it is undoubtedly to the women—to the mothers largely—that the tremendous strength of Ben B. Lindsay, running for judge of the juvenile

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court, is due. They commenced turning out before breakfast yesterday, and they did not stop to rest until the polls were closed at night.

"All over Capitol Hill, through the lower wards of the city, and wherever women live, no matter of what station in life, it was the same. Some of their tactics were original if unethical. They would carry their fight for the judge right into the voting-booths. They would shout from upper windows at voters entering the polling-places, 'Don't forget Ben Lindsay,' and they would buttonhole the voter wherever he or she could be found."

JAPAN AND THE UNITED STATES TO POLICE THE PACIFIC

THE diplomatic sequel to the enthusiastic welcome given to our fleet in Japan has come in the form of a sort of "gentleman's agreement" between the two countries to maintain the *status quo* in the Pacific, to defend China's independence and integrity by every peaceful means, and to give equal commercial opportunity in the Chinese Empire to all nations. This agreement is not embodied in a treaty—which would have to run the gantlet of the United-States Senate—but in simultaneous and identical declarations of the sentiments of the two governments in regard to the points involved. This procedure, while not technically binding upon either nation, in its moral effect is discust by the press as a matter of world-wide importance. In Europe it seems to be applauded as a triumph of diplomacy. The London *Pall Mall Gazette* welcomes it as "a contribution to the security of the world's peace," while Berlin and Paris dispatches reflect a similar attitude.

In spite of official reticence on the subject Washington dispatches agree that the declarations consist of five articles, which are summarized as follows:

"The first article gives expression to the wish of the two governments to encourage the free and peaceful development of their commerce in the Pacific.

"The second is a mutual disclaimer of an aggressive design, and contains also a definition of the policy of each government, both as directed to the maintenance of the existing *status quo* in the Pacific and the defense of the principle of equal opportunity for commerce and industry in China.

"The third article contains a statement of the consequent 'firm' reciprocal resolution of each government, each to respect the territorial possession in the Pacific of the other.

"In the fourth article the United States and Japan express their determination, 'in the common interest of all the Powers' in China to support 'by all peaceful means at their disposal,' the independence and integrity of China, and the principle of equal commercial and industrial opportunity for all nations in the Empire.

"The fifth article mutually pledges the two governments, in the case of 'the occurrence of any event threatening the *status quo*, as above described or the principle of equal opportunity, as above defined,' to communicate with each other for the purpose of arriving at a mutual understanding with regard to the measures they may consider it useful to take."

Those Congressmen who are already in Washington are reported as "opening their eyes very wide" at this semi-official announcement of our new understanding with Japan. They point out, according to the correspondents, that to make good on our side of the "agreement" we would need a great navy in the Pacific and a standing army in our Eastern possessions.

It is explained at the State Department that the primary purpose of the two governments is to demonstrate to the world the complete friendship and sincere cordiality which exist between them. A New York *Times* correspondent reminds us how short a time it is since Baron Takahira's predecessor in the Japanese Embassy here, Viscount Aoki, was recalled by the Saionji Government when he tried to arrange a similar exchange of notes. The action of the new Government under Count Katsura, says this correspondent, is a triumph for the recalled Ambassador.

There is a general feeling in the press that the publication of these articles will put a quietus for some time to come upon the talk of war with Japan. The silliness of such talk, says the New York *World*, is now as manifest as its wickedness. The new understanding, says the New York *Evening Post*, removes all points of friction between the two countries except those arising from their respective treatment of each other's citizens. It adds:

"To whomever the credit for this belongs, whether to Mr. Roosevelt or Mr. Root or the Japanese statesmen, it can not be given too freely or too generously. It is a patriotic service of the highest order, and ought to end once and for all the silly talk of war with Japan, except in the case of such hopeless monomaniacs as Congressman Hobson. Henceforth, if the United States will but treat decently and honorably the Japanese within its borders, the relations between the two countries should be of the friendliest."

The New York *Press*, however, reflects something of the attitude of protest which is expected from the Senate. We read:

"It might be a good thing to tie up with the rising Asiatic Power in the manner suggested, tho we do not believe it would be. . . . .

"We think that great and ancient American principle, 'No foreign entanglements,' still survives this day of innovation and sensation. But, whether it does or not, whether we are to enter upon a new policy of entangling alliances, with treaties of offense and defense binding us to action with and service for Powers beyond the seas—if we are to lay this fresh course, as violent a departure from that charted for the nation in the wisdom of the Fathers as has ever been intimated, we know it can not be done without the full knowledge and the exprest consent of the American people, as represented in the United-States Senate."

On the other hand, the New York *Sun* fails to see how even the most suspicious Senator can assail the so-called agreement just concluded between our State Department and the Tokyo Government. To quote:

"On the face of the papers it is evident that Secretary Root has not entered into any treaty. Neither in form nor in substance, neither by express averment nor by implication, has he committed the United States to an alliance, offensive or defensive, indefinite or qualified, with Japan. He has committed this country to no obligation whatever which would involve the application of military or naval force or the expenditure of money. He has simply made an announcement of the present intentions of our State Department with reference to the upholding of China's independence and territorial integrity, with reference to the respectful recognition of Japan's territorial possessions and with reference to the peace of the Pacific. It so happens that this declaration of purposes is identical with another declaration of policy simultaneously put forth by the Tokyo Foreign Office. In that identity lies the sole excuse for asserting the existence of an agreement. Obviously, our declaration does not bind Japan, as would an agreement in the literal and ordinary sense of the word; it does not bind our Congress, which with the concurrence of the President or over his veto might levy war upon Japan to-morrow. . . . . .

"If then the so-called agreement arrived at by Secretary Root has nothing solid about it for the Senate to take hold of—nothing to afford a warrant for the exercise of the Senate's share of the treaty-making power—shall we dismiss it as of no value? On the contrary; these solemn declarations of purpose, tho they bind absolutely only those who utter them, are calculated to exert a profound and lasting influence upon the attitude of our State Department and that of the Mikado's Foreign Office. From the position taken in 1900 by Secretary Hay with regard to China's territorial integrity and the 'Open Door'—altho that position was defined in a declaration only—we have never swerved and are unlikely to swerve. . . . . .

"Our State Department is bound by no treaty to rescue the revenues of the Dominican Republic from the clutch of its foreign creditors. Our Senate refused to sanction such a treaty. Nevertheless, we have managed to do it, to the signal advantage of that Commonwealth and to the furtherance of the peace of the Caribbean."

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THE HINDU CAMPAIGN OF MURDER

THE dangerous unrest which threatens English domination in the Hindu peninsula is viewed with increasing alarm by the press throughout the British Empire. Attacks made by the natives upon British officials and civilians are of almost daily occurrence. At Calcutta a bomb was thrown at the Public Prosecutor, Mr. Hume, but it fell short, and exploded outside of the railroad car which he occupied. A district superintendent of police was murdered a week ago at Lyallpur, and special precautions are being taken to guard the person of Lord Minto, Viceroy of India. Sir Andrew Fraser, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, was recently attacked by an assassin in Calcutta and barely escaped with his life through the intervention of an American, Mr. Barber, and the Maharaja of Burdwan, who thrust Sir Andrew out of reach of his assailant. *The Englishman* and *The Statesman*, both of Calcutta, in their comments upon this outrage, think that it indicates the existence of an anarchist propaganda among the natives deeper and wider than any supposed, and they demand that the most extreme efforts be made to root it out. *The Pioneer* (Allahabad) speaks on the subject as follows:

"One can not imagine a crime better calculated to bring the anarchist school into the popular abhorrence they deserve than this last exploit. There is not an officer throughout the length and breadth of India who is a truer and warmer friend of the people than Sir Andrew Fraser. His sympathy and affection for them came to him as a mental inheritance from his venerable father, and has been manifest in a hundred ways during every year of his long official career, and yet this is the man whose blood the anarchists attempted to shed within a few days of his leaving the country for good. One may still hope that the attempt will prove to be the act of a crazy fanatic, incapable even of looking to the charging of his weapon, and not the outcome of an organized plot; but, on the other hand, this is not the first time that an attempt has been made on the life of Sir Andrew Fraser, and the previous attempts undoubtedly proceeded from the Bengali school of murder."

Most of the English papers blame English administrators in India for the present alarming condition of things. The processes of justice are too slow, we are told, and the Indian natives think that this springs from weakness on the part of the authorities. This is the fourth time that attempts have been made to assassinate Sir Andrew, declares the London *Times*, and it adds:

"The persistence with which the new cult of political assassination is being pursued in Bengal, and, we fear, probably in certain other provinces of India also, makes it necessary to inquire whether the ordinary processes of the law suffice for dealing with such crimes. On the Indian frontier, the murderer caught red-handed receives short shrift. We should be very loath to see any variation of the prescribed methods of procedure in settled areas, but the present methods of the Indian courts, particularly the lower courts, do not command increasing confidence. Delays in the administration of justice are permitted to an extent which would never be tolerated for a moment in England in criminal cases."

In another article the same paper specifically reflects upon the inefficiency of the police, who have become "terrorized." In this connection we read:

"Had it not been for the merest chance, we should now be mourning the loss of one of the ablest servants of the Crown in India. The courageous devotion of the brave and loyal Maharaja of Burdwan was the one redeeming feature of a very regrettable event. Big in body, as he is big in heart, the Maharaja flung himself in front of Sir Andrew Fraser, and lifted him through a doorway; and both he and an American, Mr. Barber, behaved with a presence of mind which deserves the warmest praise. But what are we to think of the arrangements which, at such a critical juncture, leave a public gathering of this character wholly unprotected by the police? What opinion of the condition of Calcutta can the British public form when it is calmly told that so high an official as the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is compelled to drive home by a circuitous route to avoid being stoned?"

The Daily Mail (London) declares that "the news from India can not but suggest the gravest misgivings as to the conduct of affairs in the great Eastern dependency of the Crown," and the London *Globe*, speaking of the "late Terrorist movement" in India, hopes that "the Indian Government will take a firm stand." So far the authorities have failed to do so, and the consequences are thus summarized:

"The native, timid at all times, naturally leans toward the strong. He hears of anarchist murders, sees the assassins at large, and the authorities duped. Therefore, he argues, the Government is impotent, and ranges himself accordingly on the side of anarchism. Every day that passes, and the Government stays its hand, increases native discontent. . . . The Government must be quick. In India more than in any other part of the Empire indecision is fatal."

SIR ANDREW FRASER, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

THE MAHARAJA OF BURDWAN.

Sir Andrew was attacked in Calcutta by an armed Bengali, but the assailant's cartridge missed fire and before he could try another he was frustrated by the Maharaja and Mr. Barber, an American.

The London *Standard* explicitly declares that the insurrectionists are armed from the United States and are beyond the reach of the police. To quote the words of this journal:

"It is in the detection less than in the punishment of those who inspire and direct the agitation that the best hope lies of effectively suppressing it. Unfortunately, there is but too much reason to suppose that many of them are beyond the reach of the Indian Government. Thousands of the seditious pamphlets which are circulated in India are printed abroad. Consignments of revolvers and other weapons, labeled, it seems, as sewing-machines, are sent to Bombay from America, and doubtless ordered and paid for there. It may be possible to get hold of the consignees, but until the Indian Government can reach the heart of the plot the organization will continue its nefarious work, in one way or another, and will find ready instruments among a discontented minority of the populace."

One of the highest English authorities on India, Mr. John Nisbet, who was decorated for "public service in India" (1903), writing in *The Nineteenth Century and After* (London), reminds his readers that "what threatens India now is not another revolt of the native troops, but a general rising of the population, urged on by demagogs." This rising would be particularly difficult to check in case England were to come in conflict with Germany or Japan. As Mr. Nisbet says:

"This dangerous agitation can still easily be restrained, just as hill torrents can be controlled near their source; but if it be allowed to gather strength, it will some time or other flood the country and do untold damage. . . . The time when this strong current of

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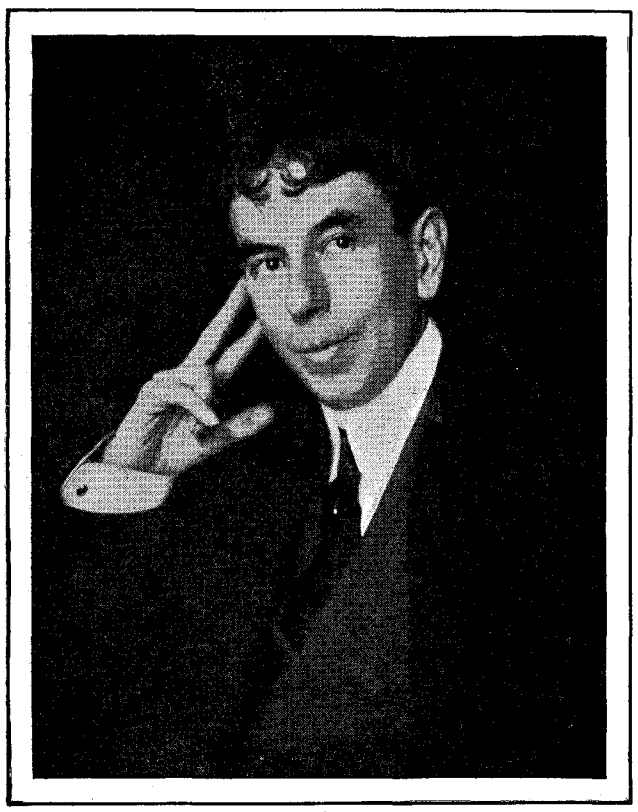
sedition must prove most dangerous will be when we become embroiled in a life-and-death struggle with any other great Power. In such case we shall have to face a far worse revolt than that of fifty years ago; and if we are not then still in full command of the ocean highways between Britain and India, our great Indian Empire may become shattered and be wrested from us."

SMOLDERING REVOLT IN GERMANY

THE violent attacks on the German Emperor recently made in the Reichstag may not appear to have hurt him very much. He may seem to have come out from the storm with little injury either to his personal reputation or his dignity. The London *Saturday Review* declares that "the Kaiser emerges with greater credit than he went in. . . . His attitude throughout has been



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DR. WILLIAM BAYARD HALE,

Whose interview with the Kaiser, about to be published in an American magazine, was hurriedly suppressed by the German Foreign Office. Dr. Hale indignantly denies the report that he received $50,000 for the suppression, and also brands as fabrications the accounts of the interview published in the sensational papers.

chivalrous and high-minded. He might so easily have thrown all the blame on others and he might have repudiated the interview, but instead of denying the responsibility he has accepted the whole."

Coming, however, to the practical side of the question, and seeing what is the sober afterthought of Germany, there appears a somewhat different conclusion. According to several leading papers, the Kaiser has taken the whole matter a little too airily. Nero has been fiddling while the city was in flames. "Fox-hunting and *cafés chantants* in this critical time are verily not likely to stimulate enthusiasm for the monarchy of our nation," remarks *Die Post* (Berlin), an organ of the Free-Conservative party. "A monarchy has not only rights but also duties, the violation of which may shake the foundations of the monarchy." The strictly Conservative *Deutsche Zeitung* (Berlin) also laments the fact that the sovereign ran away from Berlin while under fire. "It has been a matter for general regret that the Kaiser has not spent these days in his capital." Even the *Koelnische Zeitung*, which is considered to stand for the Government, screws up its courage to the sticking-point and remarks with terrible candor:

"We are compelled to state that the German nation can not understand why the Kaiser apparently regards those events now happening in Berlin as being so unimportant that he fails to interrupt his journeys, hunting-expeditions, and court festivities to go back to the capital."

Much more gloomy are the words of the *Korrespondenz* (Berlin), the official organ of the Conservative party in the Reichstag, in which we read:

"It was no good omen that Prince von Buelow did not advise the Emperor to remain in the neighborhood of his official advisers during these dark days for the monarchy, instead of spending his time in distant regions."

A far more formidable aspect of the present complication is that exhibited by the State of Hamburg. While Hamburg is one of the smallest States of the German Empire, its enormous commercial interests give it great weight in the national councils. We read in the *Hamburger Nachrichten* that a meeting of the citizens of Hamburg has recently passed a resolution requesting the Senate of the State to instruct its representatives in the German Federal Council or Bundesrath to make it known to the Kaiser that Hamburg, as one of the Federal States of the Empire, deeply regrets his personal interference in political affairs, and expects that definite guaranties will be given that such occurrences will not be repeated. This step, we are told, is likely to be taken by other German States. On this matter the same influential Bismarckian organ comments editorially as follows:

"Every one must approve the action taken by the citizens of Hamburg. The Kaiser will now take to heart the fact that while in some things the Hamburgers quite understand their sovereign, in others they fail to do so. It can not be objected that this protest comes too late. The next thing is to stir up the Reichstag to do their duty manfully and induce the parliamentary representatives in the Upper House, the Bundesrath, to express their opinion."

This unprecedented condition of things in the domestic politics of Germany leads several publicists to anticipate serious changes in the constitutional government of Germany. Michel scratches his head, we are told, and begins to doubt "the right divine of kings to govern wrong." Summarizing this view of the case, Sydney Brooks, in *The Morning Chronicle* (London), speaks of the crisis as "a nation's awakening" and "a revolt against autocracy." Germany, he declares, like Persia and Turkey, is striking for genuine self-government. He puts it in the following words:

"Germany has been touched, willy-nilly, by that impulse of self-realization that in the last few years has profoundly revolutionized Russia and Austria, is battering its way into Hungary, and is at this moment whirling through Turkey and the Balkans. In Germany, as in the neighboring States, the people are beating against the bars. They are calling for a share in the government commensurate with their power and intelligence. They are questioning the social and political success of a system under which parliamentary government serves merely as a fig-leaf for personal rulership. They are beginning to realize that the ballot, as an end in itself, is insufficient; that, divorced from responsibility, it is little more than a national plaything, and that it affords no adequate security against the subordination of government to the interests of a single class, or against the hazardous policies of absolutism."

The London *Times* sees more in the Reichstag debate than the Socialist August Bebel appears to have seen, to judge from the comments of *Vorwaerts*, in which the action even of the Radical deputies is denounced as "weak and futile." The great London daily editorially remarks:

"The 'constitutional crisis' remains unsolved, and, if it be once again irritated by an incident of this sort, it may not improbably become acute and call for drastic treatment. The demand for real ministerial responsibility, and for the concession to the German people of some effective share in the management of their foreign affairs, was loud and strong in the debate. It will hardly be acceded to at present. But it is almost certain to be heard with growing strength from the masses of the German people until submission becomes inevitable."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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SERVIA'S CRY TO RUSSIA

SERVIA is a small but proud country. It counts its population as something over two and a half millions; it is poor, but has many rich relations, and among them Russia. Crown Prince George of Servia, when he waved his sword in defiance of Francis Joseph, did not altogether reckon without his host. The Austrian Emperor deserved his threats, according to the *Soleil* (Paris), which is surprized because "that venerable monarch had scarcely celebrated the jubilee of his sixty years' reign than he immediately began his political pranks. He, the monarch who had always been considered a good boy, begins to imperil the peace of Europe which had been maintained with such difficulty for thirty years. Europe is astonished at him."

And then he had forgotten that the Servians were Slavs of the Slavs, and "what advantage can he hope to reach by increasing the number of Slavs who are fretting under the yoke of the Viennese bureaucracy?" By annexing two Slavic provinces he has roused the ire of King Peter's subjects. To whom are they to look? Prince George, in the first place, has paid a visit to St. Petersburg, and has been well received by the Czar and the representatives of the Government. We learn from the *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg) that Russia is inclined "to lend an ear to the cry of Servia" by giving her what is called "moral support." Prince George was welcomed and entertained with his suite at Peterhof. In other respects he was by no means treated as a poor relation, and this St. Petersburg paper declares:

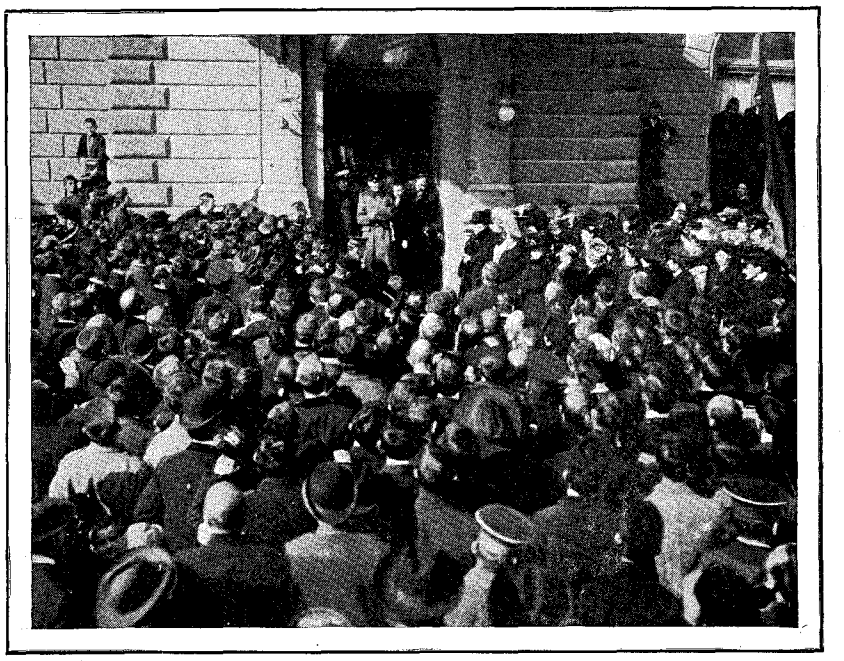
"We are informed that he will not receive, even if he asks, any military support. . . . But a Russian protest, uttered against the isolation of Servia and her preclusion from the seaboard she found

GREATER SERVIA, AS THE SERBS DREAM OF IT.

available in Herzegovina, will put Servia in a position of hopefulness and save her from despair. But how can Russia make such a protest without throwing overboard all idea of a European Conference?"

We are informed, however, by the *Tribuna* (Rome) that the Czar has consented to make such a protest, as without a seaport Servia finds difficulty in importing arms and munitions of war. It is very significant that Servia's position as appealing to Pan-Slavism has made a definite and even profound impression in St. Petersburg. According to a correspondent of the London *Times*, what is likely to prove the ultimate question in the Balkans is "the bearing of this new Austrian policy on the relations between the Austrian monarchy and the Russian Empire." To quote further from this able and well-informed writer:

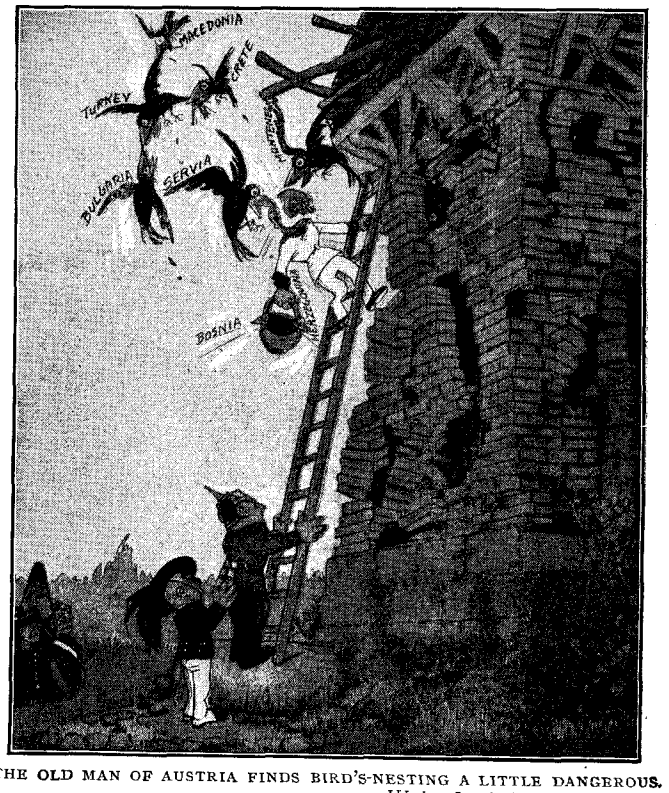
"The wild excitement and still wilder threats which the annexation provoked in Servia and in Montenegro were at first laughed



THE CROWN PRINCE OF SERVIA BACK FROM RUSSIA.
He is reading to a crowd in Belgrade a message of good-will from the Czar.

to scorn in Vienna. But when the Servian Crown Prince and M. Pasitch were received in St. Petersburg, while the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador waited for weeks before he was received in audience by the Czar after the receipt of the Emperor Francis Joseph's autograph letter announcing the annexation, it began to be realized even by superficial observers that Servian and Montenegrin exasperation had a definite symptomatic gravity of its own. It pointed to the inevitable resistance which an Austrian Slav policy *à longue haleine* [with an ulterior object] . . . must provoke on the part of the great Slav Empire of Eastern Europe."

The Pan-Slavism of Servia has called forth "a sudden outburst of



THE OLD MAN OF AUSTRIA FINDS BIRD'S-NESTING A LITTLE DANGEROUS.
—*Wahre-Jacob* (Stuttgart).

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Slav feeling in Russia." "When the Servians cried aloud for help, their cry could not fall upon deaf ears in Russia." As the *Times* correspondent continues:

"Moreover, behind the Servian kingdom there was the Serb 'nation' already split up into separate fractions, under a Serb ruler in Montenegro as well as in Servia, but in Bosnia and Herzegovina, in Austria, in Hungary, in Croatia, under alien rule. Was Russia to remain absolutely impassive while the formal annexation of the two provinces finally sealed the fate of 1,750,000 Serbs and irrevocably drove in the wedge between the two small but still independent Serb States of Servia and Montenegro? It was felt in Russia that to have done so would have been a *gran rifiuto* which would have involved a fatal abandonment of her national traditions and an abdication of her legitimate authority in the Slav world. To the strength of that feeling no more striking evidence could be borne than the almost unanimous uprising of public opinion when it was for a moment feared that the Russian Government might be tempted by the Dardanelles bait to surrender its liberty of action in the present crisis."

Russia, however, concludes this writer, will not interfere with "any act of aggression on the part of Austria, or even any unreasonably vindictive punishment inflicted by Austria on Servian aggression," unless it should be of a kind to produce "irreparable consequences" "which the Russian Government, however pacifically disposed, would be powerless to avert."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RUSSIA'S LOSS OF PRESTIGE

IN connection with the Balkan problem charges of disgrace, failure, and humiliation have been made by the entire Russian press against the present cabinet, and especially against Isvolsky, the foreign minister. The "reactionary" organs are as severe and hostile in their comments as the "leftist" or radical newspapers.

What, it is asked, has happened to Russia, and why do the Powers treat her diplomacy with contempt? She has vainly tried to reopen the question of the Dardanelles and secure a revision in her favor of the Treaty of Berlin, so audaciously and coolly violated by Austria and Bulgaria. She has lost the confidence of the Slavs in the Balkan principalities, whose friend and protector she has been for ages, and the masses of Servia, Rumania, and Bosnia depend more on England and France now than on the greatest Slav empire. The defeat of Russia in the war with Japan is held to be insufficient to explain her present humiliation and loss of prestige. She would still be a great Power of vast moral influence if her statesmen and diplomats were equal to their responsibilities. Upon this all agree, but when the question of the causes of this lack of efficiency is raised, opinions diverge.

Mr. A. Stolypine, the Premier's brother, protests against the action of the police in prohibiting a public discussion of the Russian attitude in the Balkans and uses these words in the *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg):

"What shall we say if our foreign policy is such that it must avoid light and publicity—that it is compelled to ask for physical force to escape the judgment of society? It has entered upon a dangerous path, upon a terrible path. The trampling upon our vital civil rights from a desire to oblige Austria or from fear of Germany can not fail to produce profound agitation and indignation in every Russian breast."

The *Zuamia*, the organ of the "black-hundred" union, savagely attacks Isvolsky, and says:

"Austria has wrested two provinces from Servia, ever faithful to us. Turkey wishes to occupy one of Persia's provinces. What more? We may expect that Austria will next annex Russian Poland, while Turkey will occupy a part of the Caucasus—a task rendered easier by the disarming of the Russian Cossack population."

The "Cadet" *Riech* is not at all surprized at Russia's humiliation. It sneers at the belated protests of the Rightist organs and their envy of Europe. In Europe, it says, the governments appeal to public opinion and to Parliament as its potent organ. In Russia the Government has alienated public opinion and belittled, mocked, and fought the Douma. Where is the machinery for effective expression? Where can the Government obtain the moral support, the solid, patriotic backing, that is essential to success in world politics in our day and generation even when the Army and Navy

HOW LITTLE MISS EUROPE AMUSES HERSELF.
—*Rire* (Paris).

are in good fighting condition? National feeling must be cultivated, and it is only cultivated in civil peace and freedom.

Similar views are exprest by the St. Petersburg *Viedomosti*, which says:

"We are offended at the rôle which Russia has had to play in the Balkans, but we do not seem to be offended at the starvation and famine of our own rural population. Before assuming the right to defend the welfare of our fellow Slavs, we should first see that our own citizens should not be condemned to beggary. He who cares about the national honor will work for national well-being. In these days of inventions and progress the words of an illiterate and pauper can have no weight. If we would inspire respect in our neighbors we must acquire a cultural superiority. It is out of the question for us to dream of moral influence in international politics. Greatness within is the condition precedent to might in foreign affairs."

Mr. A. Pilenko, a leading writer and jurist, gives in the *Novoye Vremya* several illustrations of the incompetence and ignorance of Russian diplomats. He says that they do not know how to gain prestige and make friends for Russia. Our diplomacy, he says, has long been a laughing-stock and a byword. It is blind to the fact that the first thing is to influence public opinion, to command the support of the press and of leading men. The spectacle, he bitterly concludes, is shameful and comical, and he asks whether the Douma will not undertake radically to reorganize the whole diplomatic system. What is needed is a new point of view, new methods, and different ways. But the radical press reminds him that the Douma is powerless to initiate anything, that it is afraid of the Government and of its enemies among the bureaucrats and the privileged landed nobility. How can a subservient, gagged, and impotent Douma restore the prestige of a demoralized empire? —*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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CURIOUS INFLUENCES IN HANDWRITING

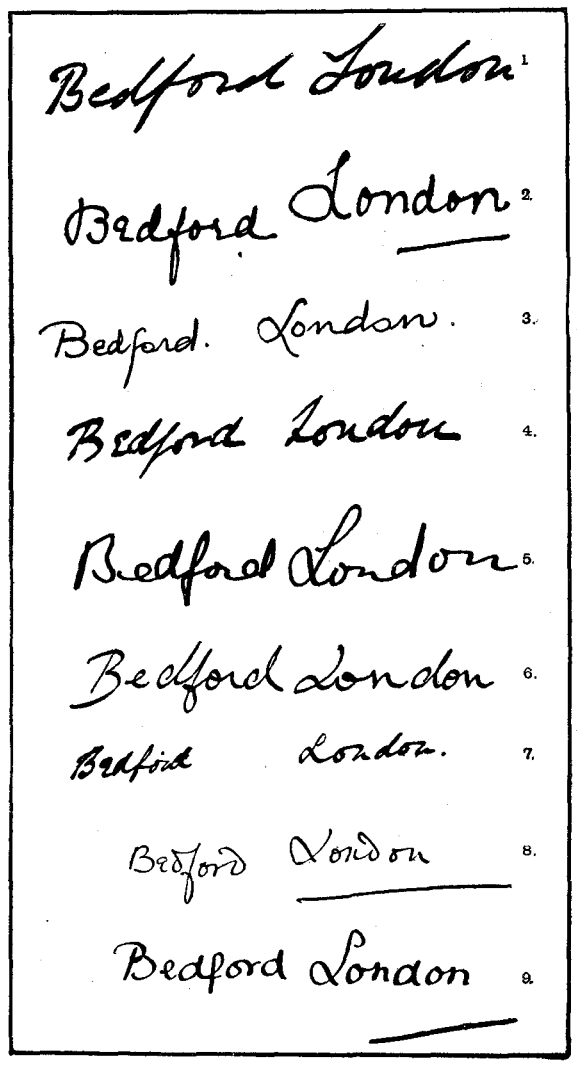
MANY of the factors that shape handwriting lie entirely without the will of the individual writer—so we are told by C. Ainsworth Mitchell in an article contributed to *Knowledge and Scientific News* (London, November). Some of the features of one's chirography are inherited; some may be due to disease or malformation, physical or mental; others still may be modified by suggestion, hypnotic or other, coming from another person. Says Mr. Mitchell:

"Handwriting is an inheritance from one's ancestors modified more or less by one's own individuality and by external influences. These distinctive modifications form the marks by which we can, as a rule, at once recognize a particular handwriting, for they are usually as characteristic of a man as are his little mannerisms of speech and gait. Even the frequent alterations that may be observed in the writing of certain individuals are indicative of character. . . . . .

"With regard to the inheritance of handwriting there can be no doubt. Instances of close resemblances between the writings of the members of one and the same family will readily occur to every one. A particular slope in the writing or a mode of looping the letters, or of forming certain words may be passed on for several generations, especially when they originate from a man or woman of pronounced individuality.

"It is, of course, almost impossible to decide from which ancestors all the inherited features in one's handwriting may have been derived, just as it is difficult to trace the origin of certain obviously inherited traits in one's character. It is hardly safe to generalize from even a considerable number of isolated instances, but without going so far as to say that such is the rule, it is yet a remarkable fact that there is frequently a tendency for the sons to inherit certain characteristics in the father's handwriting, and for the daughters' writing to resemble more closely that of their mother than that of their father.

"The following words (see figure) written by the members of one family afford a typical illustration of this tendency. The first



INHERITED TRAITS IN HANDWRITING.

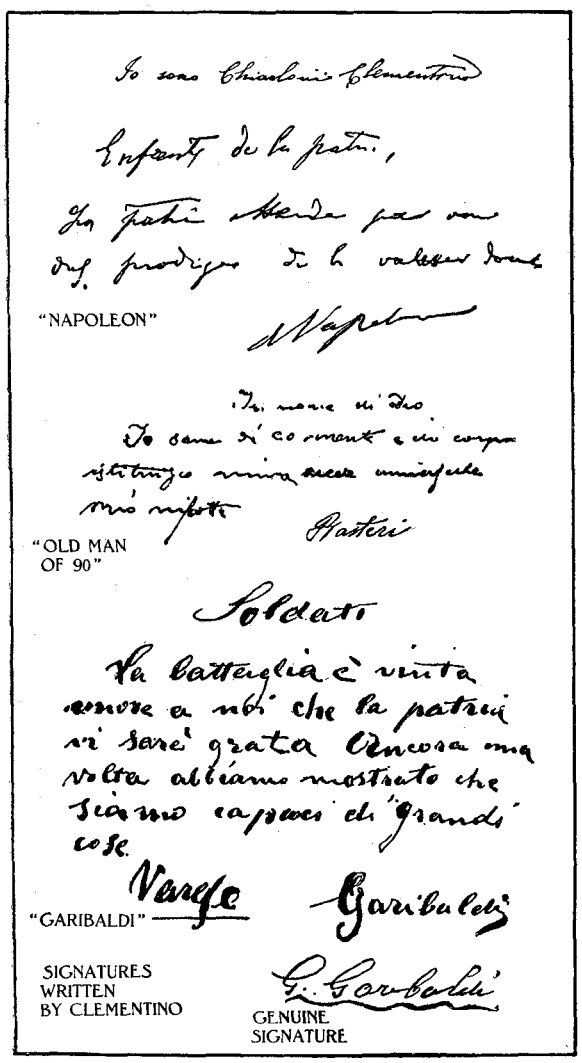
Differences and resemblances in the handwriting of the members of one family.

two lines show the respective handwritings of the father and mother. The third, fifth, eighth, and ninth lines were written by their daughters, and the fourth, sixth, and seventh lines by their sons.

"It will be noticed, among other points of resemblance, that the bold characteristic looping of the letter L in the mother's handwriting is reproduced more or less closely in the writing of all the daughters, while the sons form the same letter with a small loop as in the word written by their father. The angles at which the different words are written also show the effect of this parallel heredity, as it might be termed. . . . . .

"We usually speak of *hand*-writing, tho the hand is only the trained instrument of a special area in the brain commonly termed the *writing-center*, which may express itself by other means than the hand. Years ago it was demonstrated by Dr. Preyer that the *foot*-writing of a man who had lost both his hands showed the same characteristics as his former handwriting. It has also been found that words written with a pencil held in the mouth or in the bend of the knee will show indications of the distinctive features of the handwriting of the same individuals."

Emotional influences, we are told, often affect handwriting, tho the alterations are slight and temporary. A man weighed down with grief will often write in smaller characters than usual, while



HANDWRITING AFFECTED BY HYPNOTISM.

These specimens were all written by one man transformed into different personalities by hypnotic suggestion.

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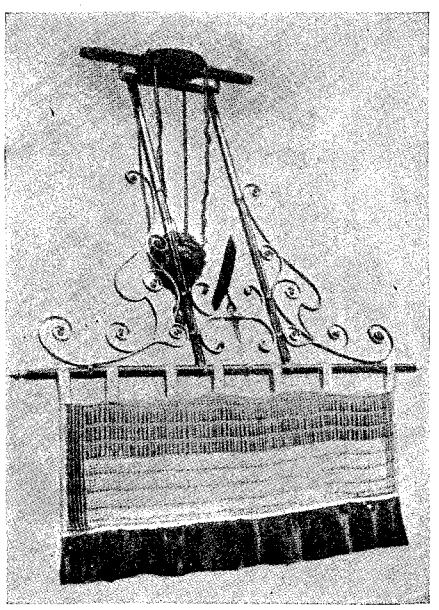
anger causes more vigorous cross-strokes and thicker flourishes. Changes caused by long-continued depression from illness may leave permanent traces upon handwriting. We read further:

"There are many such temporary influences tending to modify handwriting, but none is more remarkable or affords a better proof of the way in which written characters vary with the condition of the mind than the effect of hypnotic suggestion.

"The experiments of Professors Lombroso and Richet have proved that a suggested change of personality under hypnotic influence is accompanied by an appropriate alteration in the hand-



ELECTRIC PUNKAH.

writing of the subject. Thus a young hysterical girl, when hypnotized, under the suggestion that she was a child, wrote in childish characters.

"Still more striking were their experiments upon a Trieste student, Chiarloni Clementino, who, within little more than an hour, was made to assume successively the characters of a child, of a peasant woman, of Napoleon, of Garibaldi, of a clerk, and of an old man of ninety. He was made to write some words in each of his assumed characters, and the writings not only differed to a marked extent from his normal handwriting, but also had characteristics suggestive of the type of individual he was temporarily personating.

"The present writer is greatly indebted to Professor Lombroso for permission to reproduce here the results of some of these experiments. . . . . .

"The handwritings of the suggested Napoleon and Garibaldi were quite different from the writing of the real individuals, tho it is interesting to note that there is some attempt to form the letters of Garibaldi's signature in the same way as in the genuine signature.

"In a private communication to the present writer, Professor Lombroso states that it is quite possible for the hypnotized student to have been familiar with the signature of Garibaldi exhibited in different museums in Italy. Or, again, the hypnotizers may have had their thoughts upon the form of the genuine signature while the student was writing the suggested version of it. Further experiments in this direction would be instructive.

"It has been observed by Dr. Preyer that certain individuals, when under hypnotic influence, have better handwriting than they have in their normal conditions; whereas in the case of other subjects the letters are childish and badly formed.

"It is even possible to make them omit by suggestion particular letters from each word they write, 'Europe,' for instance, becoming 'Urop,' and so on; while by further suggestion they will again make use of the missing letters.

"The fact that handwriting may be completely altered under the influence of hypnotism is not only of great scientific interest, but may also have a practical bearing on the results of legal cases in which handwriting is concerned.

"It was pointed out some years ago by Dr. Bianchi that hysterical women are particularly prone to write anonymous letters, and it is well known that such women are readily responsive to hypnotic suggestion.

"Facts such as these suggest how necessary it may often be to take into account the possibility of hypnotic influence before deciding upon the authorship of a given piece of writing.

"To what extent should a man be held responsible for what he has written as the result of hypnotic suggestion from another person? The answer will obviously depend upon whether he was the dupe or the willing instrument of the hypnotizer. In the latter case it will be difficult to prove that the writing is his, for it will be probably very different from his ordinary handwriting. In fact, is it his?

"In the present state of knowledge the average jury of to-day is scarcely competent to deal with a case of criminal libel in which such delicate points as these might be raised."

AN ELECTRIC PUNKAH

READERS of Kipling's stories or of any other Anglo-Indian literature need no information regarding the nature and uses of the punkah, which plays so large a part in all narratives of the land of torrid days and breathless nights. The substitution of electric power for sleepy Hindu servants in its propulsion will probably conduce to greater comfort, tho it may interfere with some of the romance. Says *The Electrical Review and Western Electrician* (New York):

"The punkah is considered indispensable in the torrid climate, both as a means of securing a draft of air and in keeping insects from disturbing the sleeper. The native servant continually jerks the rope connected with a swinging curtain which hangs from the ceiling. Frequently the native dozes, and the sleeper is then disturbed.

"An electrically driven punkah has been invented, and altho this is not the first of its kind, it is said to give satisfaction because it substitutes for the peculiar jerk which is given by the native, and in which the previously devised mechanically driven punkahs were lacking, a similar mechanical movement. The satisfactory service which the hand-worked punkah gives is due to a turn of the fan that the native effects by jerking the rope at each turn. In order to obtain a flick of the curtain similar to that given to the hand-worked fans, the inventors of the new electrically driven punkah have devised an ingenious piece of mechanism.

"A horizontal spindle is made to revolve by an electric motor, and against this spindle there is prest, by means of a spring, a leather-covered, lath-shaped piece attached to the fan. The motion of the spindle makes the attachment move over as far as the length of its surface, and the impetus carries the attachment and the punkah a considerable distance from the spindle. As soon as the lath-shaped attachment comes back to the revolving spindle in the return swing, an extra impetus is suddenly imparted to the swing of the punkah, which gives the requisite flick."

MICROBES IN MEDICINES—The presence of the germs of disease has been demonstrated in medicaments of various kinds, especially in pills, by Dr. G. Altara, according to *Cosmos* (Paris, October 10). Says this paper:

"He found in the little spherules all possible kinds of microbes, notably that of diphtheria. The substances forming the basis of pills are rarely of a nature to destroy this dangerous element, which is introduced either in the constituents, or more often by manipulation in manufacture. In fact, the skin and the nasal and buccal cavities, even of a healthy man, abound in microbes, and they are still more abundant in laboratory attendants—too often people who are not very careful of their persons. Thus pills, which require much handling, may not only contribute to the cure of one disease, but at the same time introduce the germs of several others!"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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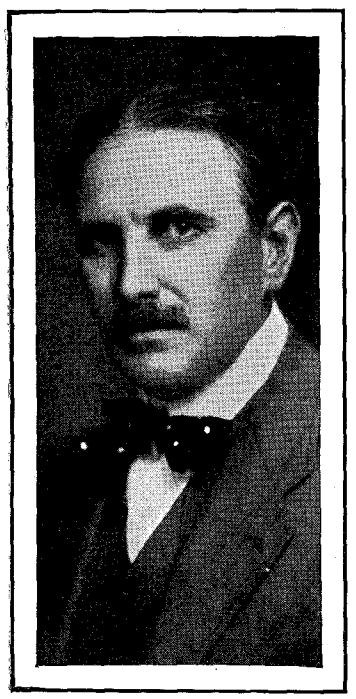
THE TUBERCULOSIS CONGRESS

THIS body—the sixth international gathering of the kind—which met in Washington during the three weeks ending with October 10 last, has elicited more notice from the lay press than from the medical journals, most of which content themselves with a perfunctory notice of its success. The gist of the important resolutions adopted in the last full session, which furnish, in a measure, a means of estimating its work, is thus given by *The Medical Times* (New York, November):

"The attention of States and central governments is to be called to the importance of proper laws for the obligatory notification by medical attendants, to the proper health authorities, of all cases of tuberculosis coming to their notice, and for the registration of such cases in order to enable the health authorities to put in operation adequate measures for the prevention of the disease. The utmost efforts should be continued in the struggle against tuberculosis to prevent the conveyance from man to man of tuberculosis infection as the most important source of the disease; that preventive measures be continued against bovine tuberculosis and that the possibility of the propagation of this to man be recognized. The public and all governments should be urged to establish hospitals for the treatment of advanced cases of tuberculosis, sanatoria for curable cases, and dispensaries and day and night camps for ambulant consumptives who can not enter hospitals and sanatoria. The congress indorses such well-considered legislation for the regulation of factories and workshops, the abolition of premature and injurious labor of women and children, and the securing of sanitary dwellings, as will increase the resisting-power of the community to tuberculosis and other diseases. Instruction should be given in all schools for the adequate professional training of teachers in personal and school hygiene; whenever possible such instruction in elementary hygiene should be entrusted to properly qualified medical instructors. Colleges and universities should be urged to establish courses in hygiene and sanitation and also to include these subjects among their entrance requirements, in order to stimulate useful elementary instruction in the lower schools. The congress indorses and recommends the establishment of playgrounds as an important means of preventing tuberculosis through their influence upon health and resistance to disease."



DR. JOHN S. FULTON,

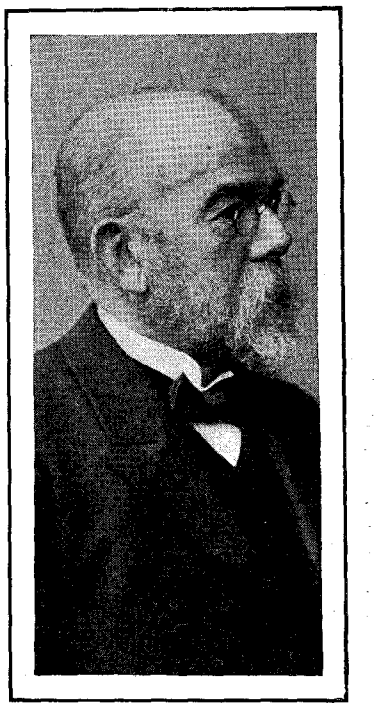
Secretary-General of the Congress, to whose efforts much of its success was due.

The assemblage itself was a convincing demonstration of the world's interest in tuberculosis, declares *American Medicine* (Philadelphia, October), and it goes on to say:

"The attendance was remarkable and the registration—over 7,000—was much larger than expected. The work of the various sections was of great practical interest, and the general sessions were noteworthy, not alone for the prominence of the men who took part in them, but for the splendid optimistic tone that was the key-note throughout. . . . . .

"The exhibit was probably the most notable exposition of sanitary progress this or any other country has ever seen. It is too bad that more people, and especially more medical men, could not have viewed this great hygienic object-lesson. In no way could philanthropy accomplish more in helping to stamp out tuberculosis than to make possible the study of this exhibit by the greatest possible number of American citizens. It is exceedingly gratifying that the efforts of Dr. Alfred Meyer to bring the exhibit to New York City have finally proven successful.

"The interchangeability of bovine and human tuberculosis, as was expected, gave rise to the most extensive discussion, and the strenuous efforts of certain members to force Koch to renounce his views bade fair to amount almost to a scandal. But wiser and calmer heads prevailed, and Koch was neither annihilated nor subjected in any way to the treatment that some of his opponents would willingly have meted out to him. And after the smoke of linguistic battle had cleared away, no honest, broad-minded man could fail to admire this strong German scholar who fought so well for his beliefs. . . . The great majority of scientific students of tuberculosis firmly believe that bovine and human types of the disease are interchangeable, and there are good grounds for this opinion. But history is studded with beliefs, apparently well founded, that have been proven fallacious, and it is neither immoral nor criminal to question any opinion, however settled or established it may seem to be. . . . Consequently when Koch raised the question of the relation of bovine tuberculosis to the human family, it was for those who believed his views to be wrong to prove them so. Until they do, however, they have no right to call him obstinate, stubborn, or stupid.



DR. ROBERT KOCH,

Discoverer of the phthisis bacilli, who aroused discussion at the conference by his opinions on the transmission of bovine tuberculosis to human beings.

"The question of the transmissibility of bovine tuberculosis to human beings, in the meantime, remains in *statu quo*. Not even Dr. Koch has suggested the slightest relaxation in any protective measure, and every instinct of cleanliness, esthetic as well as dietetic, urges the most stringent enforcement of pure-food laws in this direction. . . . . .

"Koch's premises, as a matter of fact, do not in any way change the situation as regards modern precautions against infected milk or meat. It is not the probability but the possibility of infection from bovine sources that warrants the protective measures that have been evolved. Granting that only a small number of cases of tuberculosis are bovine in origin—four or five out of each hundred—who wants to be one of them? Certainly there is no way of knowing whether one is immune against the bovine type of bacilli, or not, and there is always the possibility of being unusually susceptible."

The vote taken at the congress on this question of bovine tuberculosis, which was decidedly adverse to Dr. Koch's contention that it can not be transmitted to human beings, is ridiculed in *The Medical Review of Reviews* (New York) as "bacteriology by popular vote."

Says this journal:

"If published reports be true, a very vital bacteriological problem was solved by a popular vote at the recent meeting of the International Congress on Tuberculosis at Washington.

"Dr. Koch reiterated his well-known belief that the tubercle bacillus found in cows is not identical with the human bacillus, and supported his views by referring to the equally well-known fact that tuberculosis of the alimentary tract is very seldom found in patients who have almost habitually used milk from tubercular cows. Every clinician assures us that post-mortem examinations corroborate this view.

"Dr. Koch stated that he desired the cooperation of all investigators in determining whether his contention was true, and declared that, while he had seen tuberculosis of the intestinal canal occasionally, he believed that the number of cases so far observed was too small upon which to base a strictly scientific statement. All who know Professor Koch believe that his opinion would be

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promptly modified to correspond with satisfactory evidence that his present views are incorrect.

"Thereupon the congress voted for or against the identity of the human and bovine bacilli, and the former won by a large majority. We are not informed whether the non-medical members voted, but they probably did, which makes this method of solving a great bacteriological problem nothing short of ridiculous."

THE CLIMATE NOT CHANGING

THE popular idea that our climate is changing receives no support from meteorological records or from such data as are available from the centuries before these were obtained. This is emphasized by a paper entitled "Is Our Climate Changing?" read lately before the British Association by Sir John Moore. Says *The Hospital* (London, November 7), in a note about Sir John's paper:

"There is a very general impression abroad, as he points out, that winters are less severe and later than of old, that summers are rainier and cooler, springs less balmy, and autumns more torrid than in the good old times. Certainly it is common experience that snow rarely falls in any quantity before January, whereas all old traditions represent a heavy snowfall as the proper environment for Christmas festivities. Probably, however, the inclemency of December and the joyousness of April are the outcome of poetic license rather than of the actual experience of our forefathers. So at least concludes Sir John Moore, and he supports his thesis with some very remarkable evidence.

"Perhaps the most interesting, undoubtedly the most venerable, of the documents quoted is the weather journal of the Rev. William Merle, a Lincolnshire rector, for the years 1337-43. Thus in 1341 he records weather in April which must have caused as much disgust among farmers as it so often does now. From the 6th to the 13th of the month there was continued frost, diversified at frequent intervals by snow and hail. In the following year 'there was springlike weather the whole time between September and the end of December,' so much so that leeks and cabbages blossomed in that season. This MS. journal is in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, and it certainly affords good proof that neither in respect of variability nor of the date of the seasons has our climate changed appreciably within six hundred years. There is, unfortunately, no information as to death-rates in the remote days of Plantagenets, otherwise instructive comparisons of the results of particular climatic conditions then and now might be possible. Thus January, 1341, was of a kind to test the resistance of the toughest Englishman. We read that hard frosts, bright warm days, heavy rains, high winds, and so on, succeeded one another with the kaleidoscopic rapidity we know so well in this twentieth century. Sir John Moore has accumulated an enormous amount of data, on which his main conclusion is based, and this the curious will find in the October issue of the Dublin *Journal of Medical Science*. His other important deduction is that no trace of cyclic seasonal variation is traceable in these islands during the last one hundred and thirty years."

TO STERILIZE WATER AT THE TAP—Water infected by microorganisms may now be effectively purified at the tap, if we accept the claims made in behalf of a recently invented French device by which ozone is mixed with the water as it is drawn from the pipes. Says a writer in *The Scientific American* (New York, October 24):

"The apparatus is very simple and inexpensive to instal. Mounted on a small panel some fifteen inches square is a small ozonizer, comprizing sheets of glass covered with tinfoil on one side, and freely perforated. A current of air is drawn through these plates, which is ionized under the influence of the electric current. The ionized air passes into an inverted glass bulb into which the water is thrown by the main pressure in the form of a spray, and accordingly it combines with the gas, which immediately seizes upon all bacteria present, oxidizing or despatching them immediately. The water drawn from the tap is quite germ-proof, while the addition of the ozone imparts a delightful sparkle and an invigorating taste to the liquid. The apparatus is very economical in operation, the ozonizer merely being connected to the holder of an electric lamp, while the simple task of turning the tap sets the ozonizer in action, switching off the current when the supply is arrested. The electrical consumption is very small, one unit sufficing for the sterilizing of a thousand gallons of water. Over a thousand of these sterilizers have been installed in private houses in Paris, and recently they have been introduced into this country. The system has also been extended to the purification of public-supply installations, a huge plant having recently been completed for the sterilization of the drinking water of Nice before its entry into the distributing mains, a plant capable of treating over five million gallons of water per day."

WHY THE STOMACH DOES NOT DIGEST ITSELF—All the stock explanations of the inability of the gastric juice to act on the organ that secretes it are apparently invalidated by a recent discovery. Says a writer in *The Medical Record* (New York, November 14):

"The old question of the immunity enjoyed by the stomach and other parts of the gastrointestinal tract against self-destruction by the active secretions produced in the process of digestion has acquired new interest since the various operations involving artificial connection of the small intestine with the stomach have been devised. The success of these operations proves that the intestinal mucous membrane, when connected with the stomach, is protected somehow against its digestive power, so that permanent artificial communications between the stomach and the intestines can be established. . . . Katzenstein . . . has found that closed loops of the jejunum introduced into the stomach are completely digested within that organ; one end of the spleen treated in the same manner was likewise digested; on the other hand, part of the duodenum, sewn into the stomach, remained intact, and the same effect followed the suturing of a part of the stomach itself into the cavity of the organ. The conclusion therefore must be reached that living tissue is digested by the stomach juices, even while retaining its connection with the rest of the organ to which it belongs; on the other hand, tissues which produce gastric juice or are constantly bathed by it are able to withstand the digestion within the stomach. Katzenstein's results throw new doubts upon the various theories offered in explanation of the absence of self-digestion in the stomach, one of which ascribes the protective powers to the mucus of the organ, another to the lining epithelium, still another to various chemical and biochemical protective substances, while John Hunter claimed simply that all living tissue withstands digestion because of its very vitality."

WHAT "HEREDITY" MEANS—The word "heredity" is often incorrectly used, and its exact meaning is not commonly understood, according to an editorial writer in *American Medicine* (Philadelphia, October). We read:

"If a child is poisoned a few days after birth no one thinks of the resulting condition as hereditary, yet if the damage is done shortly before birth, it is a very common error to describe it as an inheritance. To be sure, in a certain sense we inherit everything our parents choose to give us, whether it is money earned after we were born, or an unstable nervous system due to their alcoholism, but the term heredity is biologic and technical, referring merely to the transmission of normal characters and it must not be used in the loose popular sense of the transmission of acquirements.

"Heredity never originates abnormalities. Degenerate families have normal ancestors, to whom something has happened before or after conception to injure the offspring. It is the opposite of heredity. This is illustrated by some investigations of the gynecologist Pinard of twenty-three families in each of which there was one degenerate, infirm, or idiot child, tho sound and vigorous children had been born before or after in each case. In twenty-two of the instances, the cause was found in some disease of one or both parents at or a short time before conception; typhoid, influenza, icterus, gout, or rheumatism. That is, . . . heredity was interfered with, and the result is no more an inheritance than poverty resulting from embezzlement by a wicked trustee."

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IN THE "EMMANUEL" CLINIC

AN illustration of the methods of the Emmanuel Movement is given by Mr. Ray Stannard Baker from his personal observation. The case was one treated by the Rev. Lyman P. Powell, of St. John's Church, Northampton, Mass., a clergyman who has been unusually successful in relieving illnesses through the power of suggestion. The patient was "a tall, rather fine-looking man, Mr. X.," who "did not look at all ill," but who had been under treatment for several months. He had come a stranger to the city with his family, explains Mr. Baker in the December *American*. "He had been under a great strain, he was without acquaintances, and he had begun to use stimulants until he found himself unable to throw off the habit." Mr. Baker proceeds:

"As a final resort he sought out Mr. Powell.

"'If you really want to be cured, I can cure you,' said the rector.

"'I do want to be cured,' said Mr. X.

"The treatments began then and there, and Mr. X. reports that he has not since taken to drink. He has, moreover, become a steady attendant with all his family at Mr. Powell's church. He is a wholly different man. On the night I was there Mr. Powell gave him a treatment. The man sat comfortably in an easy-chair, the light was turned down, the study was silent and peaceful. Mr. Powell stood behind the chair and told Mr. X. to compose himself, that he was going to sleep just as he had gone to sleep before when he had come to the study.

"'You are going to sleep,' said Mr. Powell, 'you are sinking deeper into sleep. No noises will disturb you. You will drop off into sleep. You are asleep.'

"These words, repeated numerous times, soon produced a deep sleep on the part of Mr. X. I could hear his steady slow breathing. Then Mr. Powell began giving suggestions in a low monotone.

"'I told you before that you were not to drink any more. I told you that you could not yield again to the drink habit. You can not drink any more. You will go on now into the perfection of freedom. Your whole physical nature will revolt at the thought of alcohol. If you should take to drink again it would blast your life and leave your wife and children without support; it would cost you your position. You are too good a man to drink; you are too fine a character to be ruined by drink. In God's name I command you therefore not to drink any more. You can not drink any more. You will use every means to keep from drink; you will not be able to drink any more.'

"These suggestions were repeated in different forms many times, the treatment lasting perhaps ten or fifteen minutes. The patient was then aroused. After Mr. X. went away I asked Mr. Powell if his treatment was not in its essence the practise of hypnotism.

"'We do not often hypnotize our patients,' he said; 'it is not necessary. Our idea, of course, is to influence their subconscious lives: to replace their hopelessness and moral weakness with suggestions of power and virtue and strength. We do not need to produce a hypnotic sleep, except in rare cases, to reach this end. All that is required is a relaxation of mind and body, a repose, in which the deeper nature is open to suggestion. We don't know why it is, but if good thoughts and strong purposes are thus imprest upon the mind of a patient in times of repose, these good thoughts act upon and stimulate his life afterward. He is cured, sometimes instantly, of his sickness or his sin, but usually the treatments must continue for some time.'"

There are cases, Mr. Baker observes, where "organic diseases seem to be incidentally helped or the pain eliminated." Such as this one:

"I visited one of Mr. Powell's patients who was afflicted with a malignant internal growth and often suffered the most excruciating pain. She had been more or less bedridden for years and had taken all sorts of medicine for relief. Mr. Powell has been treating her now for many months, not promising a cure but merely freedom from suffering. The pain instantly disappears under his treatment so that the patient rests in perfect comfort or is even able to get up and walk. In four or five days, however, the pain returns and Mr. Powell gives another treatment. This summer a remarkable thing happened. Mr. Powell was away on his vacation for several weeks and during a part of the time the woman suffered acutely, but on the day she heard that Mr. Powell was returning so great was her faith in his power to bring relief that the pain stopt before he arrived. He is thus able to make the life of a suffering woman comfortable and even happy where it was formerly wholly miserable."

The question most frequently asked concerning such cases is, Where does religion come in? "Cures are made, but how are they different from similar mental cures made by physicians or indeed other persons who know how to practise suggestion?" Mr. Baker touches upon this point in these words:

"I have made many inquiries of the ministers and physicians who are interested in the movement and I have also talked with a number of the patients who have been helped. I shall condense their arguments here.

"There are two groups of reasons why the church should take up the work of healing. The first is a human or social reason. To be really cured a man must be dealt with not merely as a material body composed of such and such chemical elements, but as a human being, having a soul, a spirit. Man is a religious animal, and any work for his upbuilding that neglects that element neglects the most important factor in his life. Not every doctor is fitted to build up the moral and spiritual nature of men; nor have most doctors time for such work, whereas the minister is more or less at the service of the public.

"The sick man, coming for treatment to the church, say the supporters of the movement, receives not mere scientific advice and direction, but what to many sufferers, especially from nervous diseases, is far more important, human sympathy, disinterested advice. To many patients the fact that they are brought out of lonely lives to friendly surroundings, the quieting and hope-inspiring meetings of the church, where every one is trying to look on the bright side of life, is a powerful stimulant toward health. To this must be added the important matter of confession. Before a patient can be successfully treated he must unburden his soul, must let the minister who is treating him understand to the depths all the sources of his troubles. Without this it is impossible to begin anew, and the very fact that a sufferer can thus unburden himself of his secret troubles and receive sympathetic advice and comfort often starts him on his way toward better living The church inspires confidence that its ministers have no ulterior or selfish purpose; and many a discouraged man finds in that feeling the first gleams of a new hope. Besides this, the church gives men a new interest in life, a new work to do—work for some one besides themselves. Dr. Richard C. Cabot, of Boston, says of his practise: 'I think one-half of all the nervous people who come to me are suffering for want of an outlet. They have been going at half pressure, on half steam, with a fund of energy lying dormant.' One of the efforts of the Emmanuel Movement is to get men and women to work, accomplishing something which is unselfishly useful. And in that alone, in many cases, lies a distinct curative power.

"But the great influence of the church in healing lies in religious faith. It is spiritual. Dr. Worcester quotes a striking passage from Möbius upon this point:

"'We reckon the downfall of religion as one of the causes of mental and nervous disease. Religion is essentially a comforter. It builds for the man who stands amid the misery and evil of the world another and fairer world. Meditation calms and refreshes him like a healing bath. The more religion descends into life the more it remains at man's side early and late, the more it affects our daily life the more powerful is its consoling influence. In proportion as it disappears out of the human life and as the individual and the nation become irreligious, the more comfortless and irritating life becomes.'

"A man is not really cured until his character is changed, until he has substituted peace, love, and courage, for fear, worry, sin. Physical disease is often only a symptom of deeper distresses of the personality growing out of sin and selfishness, and such a physical disease can not be permanently cured until the deep underlying cause is removed. And these things are within the gift of religion and religion alone. 'Trust in God,' says Dr. McComb, 'draws together the scattered forces of the inner life.'"

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A CHRISTIAN-SCIENCE DAILY

THE Christian Science Publishing Company of Boston announce their intention of publishing a daily newspaper to be known as *The Christian Monitor*. It will be, they say, "a strictly up-to-date newspaper, in which all the news of the day that should be printed will find a place." Its news service will not be restricted to any one locality or section, but will cover the daily activities of the entire world. *The Christian Science Sentinel* (Boston, November 21) is pleased with the way, for the most part, the new undertaking has been received by the press. It observes: "Altho some seem to doubt the high ideals that have been set for *The Monitor*, nevertheless there has been a very general and sincere indorsement of these ideals." The Santa Barbara *Independent* says:

"Should it succeed, it will be the ideal newspaper, a realization of the dream of editors. . . . If the Christian-Science daily newspaper points a way to better things in journalism, no men will rejoice more than those who are engaged in newspaper work."

The Waverly Magazine (Boston) makes this editorial comment:

"'It will be the mission of *The Monitor*,' says an editorial in *The Christian Science Sentinel*, 'to publish the real news of the world in a clean, wholesome manner, devoid of the sensational methods employed by so many newspapers. There will be no exploitation or illustration of vice and crime, but the aim of the editors will be to issue a paper which will be welcomed in every home where purity and refinement are cherished ideals.'

"Notwithstanding the fact that *The Monitor* will be owned by a religious body whose policy will undoubtedly be its own, and to whose desires and opinions it will at all times be subservient, we must commend the sentiments exprest in this editorial. We know too much of the selfishness, the social impurity, the political corruption, and the gross injustice in the world about us, and too little of the great good being done by an enormous army of God-fearing, uncomplaining, patient men and women, who are ever toiling for the welfare of their fellow men. Let us have less sensationalism and more decency in our newspaper methods. Let us continue, by all means, to expose and condemn existing evil, but not to the exclusion of legitimate recognition of existing good.

"But enough of this. Honesty is what we have a right to expect from our newspapers; plain, unblemished honesty. Let the new Christian-Science daily give us at least that, and it will do much. Let it live up to its exprest ideals, and it will be a relief to the eyes and minds of a reading public, tired of the insignificance and impropriety of things too often placed before them. What the public desires to find in its newspapers is the truth—the truth that is wholesome, the truth that is beneficial, but the truth above all things."

The Western Christian Advocate (Cincinnati) indulges in some humorous suppositions regarding the newspaper's effort to square the newspaper function with one of its imputed philosophical tenets. We read:

"The paper will sell for two cents a copy, or five dollars a year. We await with much interest the issues of this paper. Should Boston have a great fire, and scores be burned and suffer intense agony, and ambulances and hospitals be utilized—pray, what report will *The Monitor* make? When the next fearful railway accident occurs, and the dead and mangled shall be heaped in disorder, and scalding steam shall add horror to the scene, with equal interest we ask what *The Monitor* extra will have to chronicle. Will it say: 'When a *Monitor* reporter arrived on the scene of the wreck, we found many who imagined they were hurt. We spent some time attempting to quiet their fears. We remonstrated with the fireman, who was pinioned under his engine, with the steam pouring against his flesh, that nothing could possibly hurt him; that if he had faith to believe, there was no such thing as pain, the steam which he supposed to be hot, and the engine which he imagined was heavy would make no impression upon him; but the poor fellow was deluded in his error, and consequently died?' When a careless painter falls from the fifth-story window to the cement pavement, will *The Monitor* deem the fact worthy of mention? And what will it have to say: that no limbs were broken, and the groans of the unfortunate man were due to mortal mind deceiving him into the belief that he was uncomfortable? We say we await the launching of this newspaper with deep interest."

CRITICIZING THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S letter dealing with the religion of a candidate for the Presidency has not been peacefully accepted by the religious press. It is not clear to all of them that no one should "refuse to vote for any thoroughly upright and fit man because he happens to have a particular religious creed." Some feel the necessity of openly opposing such a man's Unitarianism, others his Catholicism. *The Presbyterian Standard* (Charlotte, N. C.) is among the former. It thinks President Roosevelt "displays in his late letter on this question too much moral stupidity to enlighten rightly the Christian people of this country about their duty as voters." "Those professing Christians who cast their votes for Unitarians," it declares, "must in the light of the clear teachings of the Scriptures writhe in vain attempt to justify themselves in doing so."

A number dispute the position taken by the President in regard to a possible Roman-Catholic President. Considerable currency has been given to the letter sent him by the Synodical Conference of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of America. They admit that "it is subversive of the basic principle of a real separation of Church and State to permit the religious belief or non-belief of any candidate for public office to determine the casting of one's vote for or against such candidate, except when that very religious belief or non-belief antagonizes this principle of complete separation of Church and State and all those rights and liberties which are included therein and safeguarded thereby." But they go on to ask the Chief Magistrate if he is not "aware of the fact that the Roman-Catholic Church has again and again . . . denounced as wholly wrong and as things to be tolerated only so long as they can not be changed, the complete separation of Church and State, full religious liberty, freedom of conscience, of speech, and of the press, and that, moreover, it proclaims its teachings and principles to be unchangeable and boasts of being 'semper idem.'" The letter presents what it claims to be proofs from papal declarations, and goes on to this question:

"Are we not, then, compelled to maintain that a loyal Roman Catholic who fully understands the allegiance required of him by the Pope can never sincerely subscribe to the Federal Constitution, or, if he does subscribe to it, never can be expected to abide by it, enforce and defend it? Papacy and Vaticanism can not be separated from the Roman-Catholic religion. If any one should entertain an idea that this were possible, let him read Cardinal Gibbons's afore-quoted book.

"How then, could we, as firm believers in the principle of complete separation of Church and State, and the liberties based thereon, and safeguarded thereby, conscientiously and consistently help to elect to the Presidency a member of the Roman-Catholic Church, so long as that Church does not officially, through its Pontiff or Church Council, revoke its diametrically opposed declarations?

"Are the 2,000,000 and more Lutherans of this country, not to speak of the millions of other Protestants, who take this position for the reasons stated, to be accused of bigotry or fanaticism because of such, their stand, ay, be denounced as being disloyal American citizens? We protest that it is neither personal feeling nor religious antagonism which determines our attitude in this matter, but solely our disagreement with the Roman-Catholic Church on this basic political principle, a disagreement growing out of the rejection and denunciation by the Roman-Catholic Church of that very principle which you admonish all faithfully to uphold not only in theory but in practise.

"We do not wish to be understood as tho we mean to accuse the bulk of the Roman Catholics of being disloyal American citizens. We sincerely believe a great many do not fully realize the position the hierarchy of their Church maintains with reference to the principle in question, especially in view of the outgivings of their

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teachers in this country, and that if it came to an issue compelling a decision either for the Constitution or the papal hierarchy, they would decide in favor of the former, upholding the Constitution of the United States. Yet, in determining our attitude in this matter, especially when it comes to electing a man to the highest public office, we must be guided by the official teachings of the recognized authorities of the Roman-Catholic Church."

The Watchman (Boston), a Baptist paper, thinks that "when there is reason to suppose that the religious views of any one will affect their action either as citizens or as public officers, then it is proper that such religious views should be taken into account in arranging their relations to the State." Examples follow:

"The Government of the United States recently sent a girl back from the port of Boston to England because she avowed as a part of her religion her belief in polygamy, which is a crime under the laws of the country. And when she returned to America and reached Salt Lake City by way of Canada, the Government has deported her again. It is on the same ground that President Roosevelt is mistaken when he argues that Roman Catholics should not be discriminated against in elections for public office. It is the doctrine of the Roman Church that the authorities of the Church should direct members of that Church in their relations to the State. It has been declared by the Pope within a year that the allegiance of Roman Catholics to their Church is superior to their allegiance to any political government. And the history of the Roman Church shows that it is its purpose to control civil governments whenever it is able to do so."

A Catholic writer in *The Pioneer Press* (St. Paul) points out what he calls a basic error in the reasoning of the protesting Lutherans. "Applying their conclusion as to general Catholic teaching, they absolutely ignore that necessary and fundamental distinction made by Catholic theologians in treating this subject of the mutual relations of Church and State, the consideration, to wit, whether the State under discussion happens to be a Catholic or non-Catholic country." For the former, this writer admits, all the Catholic teaching about the inseparableness of Church and State is distinctly true. But he urges that it is beside the point for the Lutherans to class America with these Catholic lands. As the United States is a non-Catholic country, the Church would not apply these doctrines here.

EVANGELISM WITH GOD LEFT OUT

OUR modern evangelism ought to be purified of its carnal elements, thinks Dr. Arthur T. Pierson. It has become too much a matter organized on business principles and carried out by modern advertising methods, according to his showing in *The Record of Christian Work* (East Northfield, Mass., December). He notes with regret that the "old evangelism is passing away," saying that "it may not be strange if, to the taste of some, the old wine is better than the new." Speaking of the simplicity of the work as carried on by Wesley and Whitefield, he declares it "undeniable, that, so far as evangelism since has approximated such power" as theirs, "it has been in direct proportion to adherence to the essentials of this older type." He writes:

"The more recent type of evangelism retains few, if any, features of this older school, while it has certain unmistakable marks of its own. It is attended with extensive organization, elaborate preparation, expensive outlay, studied notoriety, display of statistics, newspaper advertising and systematic puffing, spectacular sensationalism, dramatic novelties, and sometimes doubtful complication with secular and political issues. Without deciding whether any or all of these characteristics of modern methods are legitimate, as 'up to date,' they are beyond dispute common; and the question will arise whether on the whole they are signals of advance or of retrogression.

"Of some things we feel sure. For example, that there is a melancholy *decay of the prayer spirit*. Some of the old evangelists laid more stress on praying than on preaching. Jonathan Edwards's sermon at Enfield was preceded by an all night of united prayer. Mr. Finney thought he owed more to the intercessions of Father Nash and Abel Cleary than to his own logic. Such men of prayer were the old Welsh revivalists that the people stood in awe of them as men who wore a halo of sanctity and lived on a mountain-top alone with God, like Elijah on Carmel. It was so in Mr. Moody's campaigns in Britain. Who that ever had part in them will forget the mysterious hush of the presence of God, the awful sense of Divine dealing with the conscience, and the startling answers to definite prayer in multitudes of cases? Sometimes the barriers to souls fell suddenly away, like the falling of Jericho's walls.

"How seldom, in these days, do we find such emphasis laid on the mystic force of intercession! When, at old Meldrum, Reginald Radcliffe had failed by his sermon to hold one anxious soul to the after-meeting, he calmly knelt on the platform and prayed that audience back from the street, till there was a roomful of inquirers. Gilbert Tennent used to pray till he fell into a trance and heaven opened as to Peter on the housetop. Andrew Murray said that nothing more shocked him, even in religious conventions, than the practical elimination of prayer."

In these days, Dr. Pierson avers, "the eyes of men seem turned away from the supernatural sources of power," and dependence is placed upon machinery. Speaking specifically:

"We have seen a confidential pamphlet, sent in advance by a modern evangelist to those inviting his labor, giving instructions how to placard his coming, secure newspaper notices of his past success, and excite popular expectation of great results. It is a bold and unblushing self-advertisement, bordering on effrontery. Happily that man is no longer a reproach to evangelical ranks, but he was for years a popular evangelist, and his methods are a commentary on his success.

"Modern evangelism is increasingly *costly*. Sometimes it has a fixt price and does not hesitate to announce it, and it runs into high figures. To invite a campaign, with all its aids and accessories, may involve an expenditure of a thousand dollars a week, in some cases ten thousand a month. Single churches can not assume such a burden, and a whole city must marshal its forces to lift the load. The worth of one soul outweighs millions of money; but when avarice baits the hook, the fisher may get caught rather than the fish, and whenever money gets hold of an evangelist, his spiritual power is gone.

"In the Welsh revival, in which the writer was permitted to have a share, little if any aid was sought from without; there were neither hired preachers nor singers, advertisements nor committees; and in some churches meetings were held daily for eighteen months, with no cost but for fuel and lights. Yet, amid conditions so primitive, the fire of God swept through the Rhonndda Valley, burning up drink and tobacco, transforming the profane and obscene tongues of those colliers and subduing their quarrelsome tempers until even the mules they drove in the mines did not recognize the new dialect of their drivers! All of which shows that a great revival need not always be attended with large outlay.

"Modern evangelism makes much of *numbers*, parading statistics, and often with a reckless mode of reckoning. It is easy to secure a show of numbers, but such numerical estimates are very deceptive and misleading. If superficial means be adopted; if people are encouraged to think that some simple outward act or step carries merit or brings salvation; or if in any way there is a carnal appeal to the hope of some self-advantage, there will be a ready response. Sometimes an evangelist promises to all who sign his converts' roll some helpful book of his own. Even such promise, however unselfish on his part, he has to guard carefully, lest some give their names for what they get. And the more spiritual a man's methods are, and the more exalted his conception of his work, the less will he rely upon apparent results or make a display of numerical success. . . . . .

"Sometimes we fear that modern evangelism gets mixt up also with secular affairs and political issues, so that money collected in evangelistic campaigns goes to further political propaganda. In one such case at least we have it on competent authority that many thousands of dollars have been so diverted. If an audited account should be rendered of funds so gathered and dispersed, it would be at least more fair to the public. Zeal in politics may not be amiss, and some political issues may be important even to the Church's unfettered service, but an evangelistic campaign is hardly the time and way to secure funds for such ends."

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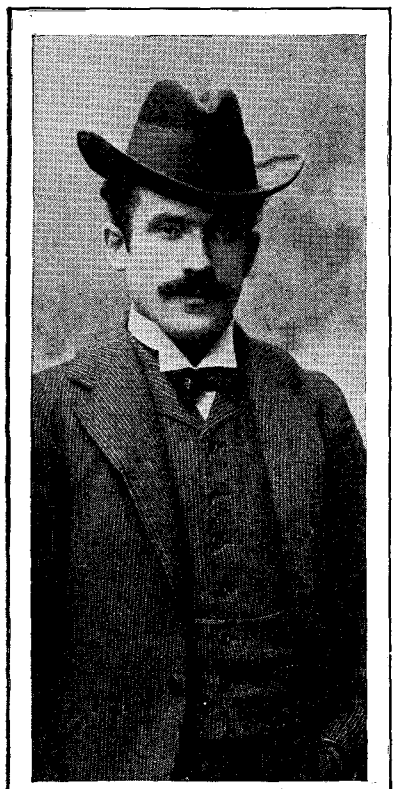
THE METROPOLITAN'S FIRST WEEK

A NEW singer of the first rank, Miss Emmy Destinn, and a vision of how they do things operatic at Milan were the important disclosures of the first week at the Metropolitan Opera House. This was practically what the new management offered to meet the critical scrutiny of those who have complained of the Conried régime. There were other new singers, of course, but of these only Fritz Feinhals won universal acclaim. The first novelty, "Tiefland," by Eugen D'Albert, came forward in the second week. The audience, it is said, did not know what to think of the new work, but the critics are somewhat assiduously trying to teach them to like it. Time will show. "Aïda," the opera with which the season opened, was presented with a magnificent new setting. Those that followed — "Die Walküre," "Traviata," "Tosca," and "La Bohème"—were, excepting the German work, without special distinction and served mainly to bring the *personnel* of the opera-house before the public. Mr. Arturo Toscanini conducted "Aïda," thus making his first bow, and he won general critical approbation.



ARTURO TOSCANINI.
"A musician of infinite resource," says Mr. Aldrich.

Mr. Aldrich, of *The Times* (New York), calls him "a strenuous force, a dominating power, a man of potent authority, a musician of infinite resource." Mr. Krehbiel also pitches his key high in declaring the Italian conductor "a boon to Italian opera as great and as welcome as anything that has come out of Italy since Verdi laid down his pen." Other critics are almost as enthusiastic, save the writer for *The World*, who frankly expresses his disappointment, charging the new arrival with "a lack of plasticity, temperament, and poetic feeling."

Miss Emmy Destinn, who sang the part of the heroine, is typically characterized in *The Tribune* in these words:

"A dramatic singer, a singing actor, the histrionic and musical arts and elements meet in her and are mutually and splendidly supplemental and complementary of each other. Her voice, not particularly remarkable for sensuous beauty, is full of pulsing vitality and is a perfect and eager slave of her feelings. It makes the heartstrings of her listeners thrill with sympathetic vibrations. She has command of some of the graces of vocalization, too."

The sumptuousness of stage effect is credited to Mr. Gatti-Casazza, who thus "justifies his Milanese reputation."

Mr. Dippel's hand is noted in the performance of "Die Walküre." Complaint is made about the old and bad stage-settings, but the cast was notable. The writer in *The World* says this:

"I can never quite understand why it is that women singers are able to give expression in phrase and tonal contrast to Wagner's music when the men are generally and seemingly incapable of so doing. All the women of the cast last night—Gadski as *Brunnhilde*, Fremstad as *Sieglinde*, and Homer as *Fricka*—really sang the music. There was vocal color and meaning in their work, and not merely insistent sound and shouting.

"Much of the interest of the occasion naturally centered in the three newcomers, Erik Schmedes, late of Vienna, the *Siegmund;* Fritz Feinhals, from Munich, the *Wotan*, and last, but by no means least, Allen Hinckley, the young American basso, who appeared for the first time as *Hunding*.

"In the smooth, deep, sonority and resonance of the organ, in the evenness and rich color of tone throughout the entire register, I was reminded forcibly of Édouard de Reszke. He has a good presence and was dramatically effective as far as the limited opportunities of the rôle permitted.

"If we allow the type, the traditional throaty and cotton-mouthed German Wagnerian tenor, one can say with justice that Herr Schmedes made a decidedly pleasant impression as *Siegmund*. While perhaps a better actor than singer, as his commanding presence and picturesque action gave full value to the hero of this unholy love-story, his voice is of agreeable quality and used with taste, especially in the mezza voce effects, as in the Spring Song, given with Fremstad with no little vocal charm. But the voice is neither very large nor very clear and lacks timbre.

"In spite of the fact that his lower tones lack force, and he forces his high notes so as to imperil his intonation and make them seem hard and wooden at times, Herr Feinhals made an impressive and forceful *Wotan*, and must be considered a distinct acquisition, for he is an artist from every point of view, as his action is sympathetic and intelligent and he sings with taste and dramatic feeling."

The performances of these two operas are described as the act of each manager in putting his best foot forward. There is amiable acceptance of good augury from nearly all but a new journal in blue called *The Opera and Play-Goer* (New York) which will be published during the entertainment season. It rather ungallantly observes of Mme. Sembrich in "Traviata" that "the fact that the opera and the prima donna were almost contemporaries in the matter of nativity was almost the sole point of interest in the evening." The performance of "Tosca" is called "fair," that of "La Bohème" "atrociously bad." It goes on thus to cull some further critical observations:

EMMY DESTINN.
"The histrionic and musical arts and elements meet in her and are mutually and splendidly supplemental and complementary of each other."

"Schmedes belongs distinctly to Dippel, and Mr. Ariodante Quarti, a new Italian tenor, was wholly Gatti-Casazza's. He appeared in 'Bohème' on Saturday evening, and *The Herald* said of him, 'He sang the rôle of *Rodolfo* and displayed a light voice of not very agreeable quality, and he departed from the pitch.' *The Sun* said of him, 'It is perfectly safe to say that this star will never be known outside of Little Italy. He has little voice and less art. It would be interesting to know whether the new Italian directors, measuring him by their La-Scala standard, thought he would be good enough for New York, or could not really find anything better.' We could go on repeating criticisms of this Italian star of Casazza's only that we do not want to give it the space.

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"*The Herald* speaks of the performance being good, barring 'a few slips' in the orchestra. Why, this orchestra was supposed to be perfect. *The World* says, 'A certain amount of credit is due them (the managers) for Signor Toscanini, who, when he has gaged the acoustics of the Metropolitan more accurately, and does not rend our ears with a surplusage of bass drum and cymbal, will,' etc., etc. This is nice and juicy for a man who was going to paralyze us all and knock Campanini into a corner!

ERIK SCHMEDES,
The new tenor who is thought "a better actor than a singer."

"*The World* and *The Press* even find room for dissatisfaction with Caruso and Scotti. Says *The World:* 'After hearing Renaud in the part, Scotti's *Scarpia* strikes us as lacking in subtlety and high lights, and his voice has certainly lost its luster.' And of Caruso *The Press* says: 'He did not sing nearly as well as he used to several years ago, when he received much less money. In fact, Caruso's familiar excellences were not nearly as clear as at any performance within the memory of New-Yorkers, for he sang with effort and his voice lacked much of its native richness.' While *The Sun*, speaking of another performance, says: 'Mr. Caruso sang better than on the previous evening, a considerable part of which he misspent in regions some distance from the pitch.' And this of a tenor who has been the adored of all, and whose principal excellence was that he always sang true."

SIMPLIFIED SPELLING IN BRITAIN

THE crusade for simplified spelling has been formally inaugurated in England. It is to be fostered by a society, whose object, in the words of the president, the Rev. Walter W. Skeat, "is to consider carefully the whole subject of the history of our modern English spelling, with a view to the initiation of such a moderate system of small reforms as may seem to be generally advisable." Dr. Skeat, in his inaugural address, refers to the "prospect of general acceptance and ultimate success" of the movement for simplified spelling in America, and expresses the desire of the new English society "to strengthen the hands of the Simplified Spelling Board in America, and to encourage them to extend still further the number of their adherents." He points out the additional fact that the recent adoption of the reformed pronunciation of Latin by the universities of Oxford and Cambridge places Latin spelling in a very different light than formerly and enables the student easily to see "that our present spelling of modern English leaves a very great deal to be desired."

The new society has among its vice-presidents two such distinguished scholars as Dr. Furnival and Sir J. A. H. Murray; and American affiliation is evidenced by the names of Andrew Carnegie and Professor Lounsbury. The committee further includes Professors Napier, Gilbert Murray, and H. Stanley Jevons. The society has sent its circulars to leading London and provincial newspapers, and from a large number the tone of comment is favorable. There is evidence that the admonishment contained in such words as the following from Dr. Skeat is effective:

"We must enable the present race of newspaper-contributors to become ashamed of discussing so confidently and so scornfully a subject which they only contemn because they do not understand it; and regarding which they employ unfair illustrations because they do not know that they are unintentionally becoming dishonest. Any man can make cheap fun of reasonable proposals, and can obviously do so the more easily if he unconsciously misunderstands and misinterprets the facts. The extent to which he is ignorant of the history of the discussion is daily being illustrated by the readiness with which he adduces, as if they were quite unanswerable, the stale objections that have been refuted many times and oft. A critic would do well, in conformity with common decency and fairness, to ask himself the question, whether he knows enough of the matter to entitle him to an opinion. Let him first of all learn the right answers to a few elementary questions. Why, for example, do we spell *oak* with *oa*, but *spoke* with an *o* and a final *e?* How came *ou* to denote the diphthongal sound which is heard in the word *house*, while the same sonud is exprest by *au* in German? How came the same symbol *ou* to denote the *ou* in soup? How is it that the sound of *a* in *cake* can be represented in at least twenty-one different ways, and the sound *ee* in *feet* in twenty-four different ways?"

It is proposed by the society to issue leaflets to members and to other persons interested, and ultimately to give certain lectures. It will especially make a point of "providing teachers and others acutely conscious of the present difficulties with an organization for furthering their views." The proposals of the society are nowise so far-reaching as those fathered by the American Simplified Spelling Board, and it is carefully made known that no organic connection with that body exists or is contemplated. Mr. Archer, the secretary, thus indicates some proposed reforms:

"We therefore intend to lay before people a certain number of words, in which, as we suggest, a slight alteration in the spelling would not alter or impair their place in the history of the language, while it would make them more logical, more simple, more uniform, and more easy to remember. Individual suggestions are at present being considered by the committee, but I will mention a few that may probably be adopted. For example, in a number of words we suggest the dropping of the final 'e'—as in imperativ, illumin, expressiv, legislativ. The 'e' is there only by right of custom; it serves no purpose of sound. Other uses of the 'e' will also be clipt in our list. Endings such as the 'me' in programme, or the 'ue' in harangue, or the 'te' in omelette, will probably go, and we shall substitute program, harang, omelet. The anomalies of the 're' and the 'er' will be put on a right basis, and 'center' will be substituted for 'centre.' The 'u' will disappear from 'honour' and from 'labour' and we shall restore the 'z' to its rightful place, and, consequently, we shall write 'organize,' and not 'organise.' It is the printers who have robbed the 'z' of its honorable and useful place in the language."

FRITZ FEINHALS,
The new barytone for Wagner operas, called "an artist from every point of view."

London papers modify the acerbity of their opposition now that the proposition "comes with too great a weight of authority to be

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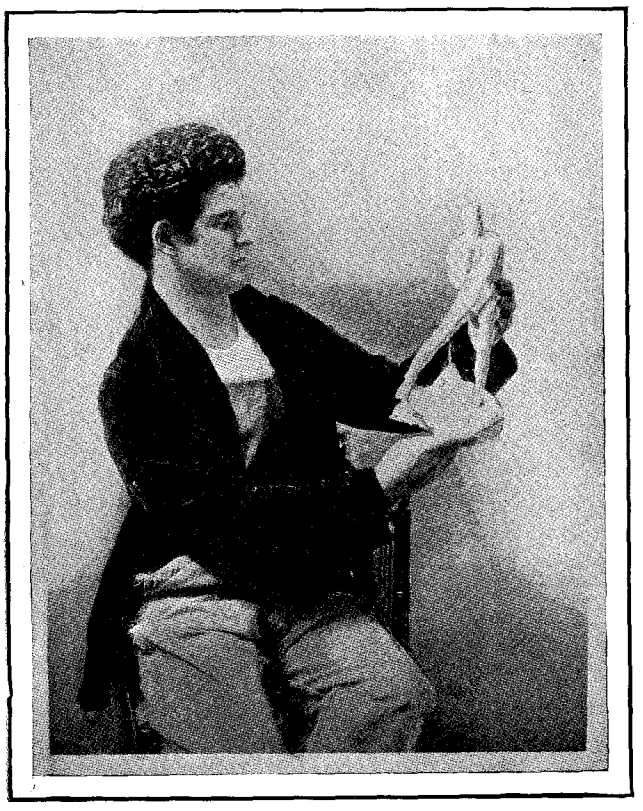
ignored," and they see the movement, as *The Daily News* puts it, redeemed from "the Philistine associations which it acquired across the Atlantic." They are duly imprest with the fact that these efforts are harmonious with similar ones now under way in France, Holland, and Germany. *The Daily News*, while admitting the old spelling as a "lost cause," finds some consolation in reflecting that "it will be the intellectuals who have opened our gates to the vandals." The Dundee *Advertiser* humorously recommends "not a persuasion society, but a secret society, with members pledged to do the thing and say nothing about it." The average Briton, it says, having, with much pains, learned how to spell English, "becomes not a little proud of the accomplishment, and his state of mind may be inferred from the satisfaction with which he detects a lapse in the spelling of a fellow mortal." Hence this journal thinks that he "will not readily consent to the scrapping of his acquisition." *The Freeman's Journal* (Dublin) thinks "there can be little doubt but that the end is near of the English spelling that we all learned so tearfully and so thoroughly, and that most of us cling to with all the obstinacy of our ignorance and of our alarmed esthetic sense." It admits that "it is hopeless to think of resisting where common sense and uncommon scholarship march determinedly under the one banner."

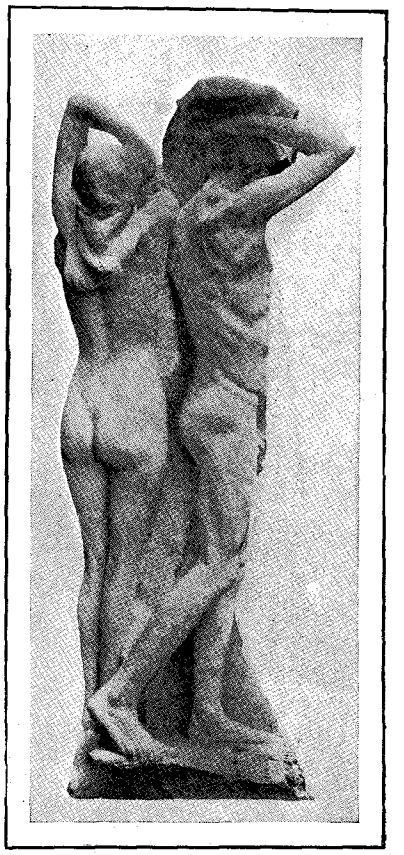
BOSTON TAKEN BY BARNARD

GEORGE GRAY BARNARD, the sculptor, is at present something of a sensation in Boston. His work is on exhibition at the Museum of Fine Arts, and his most famous sculpture, "The Hewer," set up temporarily in Copley Square, is "starting a thrill in people who had come to look on all American sculpture as decadent." Thousands of Bostonians, it is said, have thought the work should stay permanently in its present position, and the suggestion is made by Mr. George H. Sargent in the Boston *Transcript* that the statue be bought for the city by popular subscription. The same writer gives this account of the city's convergent interest in the work:



GEORGE GRAY BARNARD,
Who is emerging victorious from the trials imposed on him by the Harrisburg-Capitol scandal.

"All day long, and in the evening, too, you will see groups of people around the statue, viewing it from all sides, and voicing their opinions freely. They form, on the whole, an intelligent jury of critics, altho some of them contribute unconsciously to the gaiety of nations. The man who criticized the face of the statue on the ground that it did not look like that of a primitive man represents a type. He never saw a primitive man, nor did the sculptor, either, for that matter. The difference is that the sculptor can see things with his eyes shut, and the other man can not see things with his eyes open.



SOLITUDE.
By George Gray Barnard.
A detail for the decoration of an urn.

"There is something in our natures that arouses antagonism when one expresses his opinion of a work of art, and every day spirited arguments take place underneath the gaze of the marble man who seems intent on his task of hewing out the destiny of all humanity for all time. There are people who demand more than the sculptor has apparently given, because they can not understand how much more the sculptor has given than they can see. There are those who ventilate their knowledge of anatomy and declare the placing of the muscles incorrect. Barnard himself has stood in front of the statue and listened attentively to the criticisms of workingmen of all types of people, for he cares more for their criticisms than for those of the art critics, altho he by no means despises any intelligent criticism. He has listened to some praise of the sculptor without showing his identity, and must have been particularly gratified when a man whose business is in Copley Square said: 'I go by that statue four times a day, and each time I look up I expect to see the man bring his stone ax down.' That was one of the impressions the sculptor sought to convey, and he himself says: 'I want to make marble live.'"

Not alone Boston, but Philadelphia, Pittsburg, and Chicago are to have this exhibition—the undertaking of a circular exhibition being carried out by Mr. Barnard's American admirers. It is perhaps an effort to amend some misfortunes which befel him in his work for the Harrisburg Capitol. These matters were reported in our pages last year, and we are glad to quote the writer in *The Transcript* as authority for the statement that "there is a prospect that the State will now carry out its part of the agreement in good faith as the artist will his part, and Pennsylvania will have the largest group of statuary ever executed in this country by one man, and that a work of genius in every part." Some of the figures designed for the Pennsylvania State Capitol form parts of this exhibition. Like all his work they represent figures in the nude. Miss Katherine Metcalf Roof, writing in *The Craftsman* (December), gives this characterization:

"In his greatest work the idea is supreme, and one is conscious of no insistence upon the individual human form, because form has been transcended and become the abstraction of humanity. This quality is wonderfully revealed in the symbolism of the Harrisburg groups which are supposed to typify the life and development of Pennsylvania. But as the life of the individual may crystallize the life of mankind, Barnard's creation contains above

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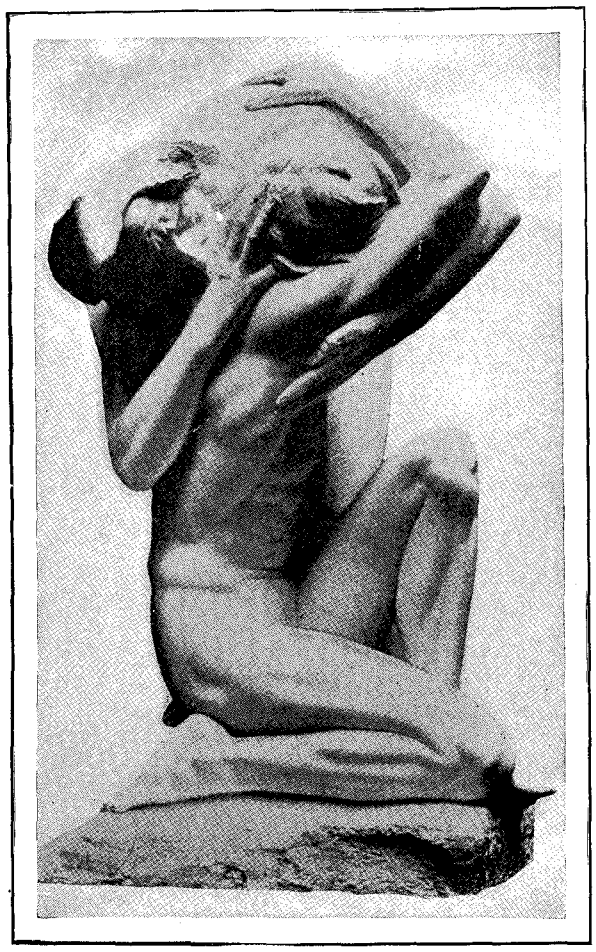
and beyond the symbolism of the history of a single State a reflection of the very pageant of life itself. The figure of 'Youth,' drawn by the lure of life, straining with outstretched arm toward the Gleam, is the very essence of the spirit of youth, as 'The Prodigal' is that of paternal love, symbol of the divine love, and basis of our idea of God. In 'Brothers' the idea, perhaps more concrete, less idealized than in the other two, is that of the strong bearing the burden of the weak. It must be remembered in considering all of these figures that they are details from a group and that they can not therefore be judged adequately singly, as something of their significance is necessarily lost."

CAPRICES OF BOOK-PUBLISHING

THAT a publisher's life has all the excitement of a gambler's is shown by an anonymous writer in *Appleton's Magazine* (December). It is practically impossible to foretell the final results of many of his undertakings, this writer asserts. Books by certain well-known authors generally pay a profit, but "many works of merit on which author and publisher have lavished years of effort and thousands of dollars have proved utter failures." Sometimes a work has been partly or wholly prepared in manuscript and the publisher "intuitively feels, in some inexplicable way, that the work he has undertaken is not coming out as he anticipated." In such cases there is wisdom in stopping publication, says the writer, citing such examples as these:

"The Appleton house has had several such misadventures, and it can recall a monumental manuscript, the result of seven or eight

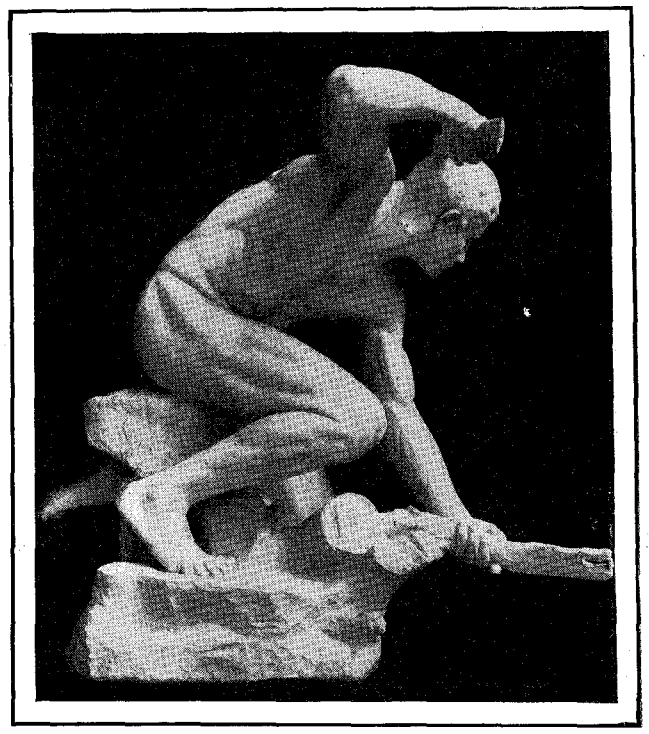


THE PRODIGAL SON.

Designed for the Harrisburg Capitol, it represents "paternal love, symbol of the divine love and basis of our ideal of God."

years of labor on a work which was to be called 'A Dictionary of Names.' Several thousand pages of manuscript were made ready, many actual pages set up in type, and several hundred pages electrotyped, when it was found, at the rate of progress made for several years, the very capable and careful editor would probably require at least ten years more, with a continuation of the large yearly expenses.

"Another book about which the same experience took place was a book to be called 'A Cyclopedia of Domestic Economy.' Much manuscript was accumulating under an exceedingly able editor,



THE HEWER,

Barnard's masterpiece, which has made a sensation in Boston.

but the time required to verify the articles and get them in proper condition for the press proved unexpectedly long, and many articles would *not* get themselves into the right shape. Several packing-cases of discarded manuscript were left to show the wisdom of the publisher in ordering the stoppage of the enterprise, thus happily saving many thousands of dollars, to say nothing of the arrest of the publisher's anxiety and distress."

On the other hand, there are the "pleasant surprizes" of publishing—books undertaken with the expectation of about paying expenses that have soared away to the hundred-thousand mark. Others are "undertaken because they are known to be works of great merit, and while the publisher may not have much hope of a satisfactory result, there is a chance that the merit of the book may in time make an impression on the public." Then there are those undertaken because "they strike a new note in literature, which *may* receive the appreciation of the public." "David Harum" is called "the greatest surprize." Seven or eight publishers had declined the book, and only two persons in the house accepting it had much hope that it would pay expenses. For six months after publication a few thousand copies were disposed of; its ultimate sale was nearly a million. An instance of a work published because of its merit but "from a cold and calculating publisher's point of view, of very doubtful sale," is McMaster's "History of the United States."

"The manuscript of the first volume was sent to the house by the author without introduction or comment of any kind. The author was a young tutor in mathematics at Princeton, had published nothing on any historical subject, and as far as any one knew at Princeton had made no special historical study. It appeared that one very prominent New-York house had declined to risk the publication of the work, and the historical expert of the house could not bring himself to recommend it as a reasonable publishing venture. Finally the senior member of the firm read the manuscript himself and decided to undertake the venture, believing in its probable success. The author was written to, he presented himself for the first time, being personally unknown in the office, and arrangements for the publication of this most popular and successful work were concluded within ten minutes."

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MRS. JOHN ADAMS
First Mistress of the White House (1801)

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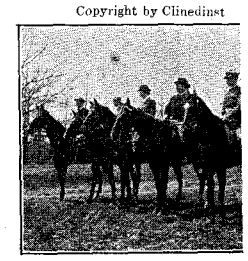

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND P
Starting off from the White Hous
Morning Jaunt

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Ten thousand persons have passed through the White House on a New Year's Day and shaken hands with the President.

Every visitor to the White House must keep his hands always in sight—during the public receptions.

The White House piano is all inlaid with gold, and the White House china service consists of over 1,500 pieces.

There were ten weddings and twelve births within the White House.

Not a single President came from west of the Mississippi.

Hayes was the only President to take the oath of office within the White House, and he took that oath a day ahead of time.

Jefferson did his marketing, and John Quincy Adams his own gardening. Mrs. John Adams used the East Room to dry the wash.

The wife of President John Adams had not wood enough to keep the big mansion warm.

Two private secretaries of the Presidents married each a daughter of a President. Four daughters of Presidents married in the White House.

Two first ladies died in the White House.

The Prince of Wales was a guest at the White House for one week; General Lafayette was a guest of J. Q. Adams; Prince Napoleon Bonaparte visited Lincoln; and the Grand Duke Alexis of Russia visited Grant.

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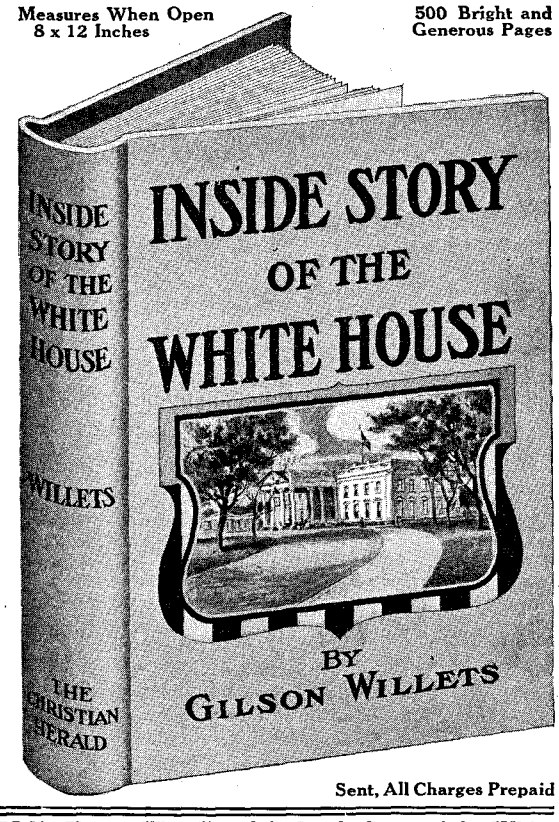

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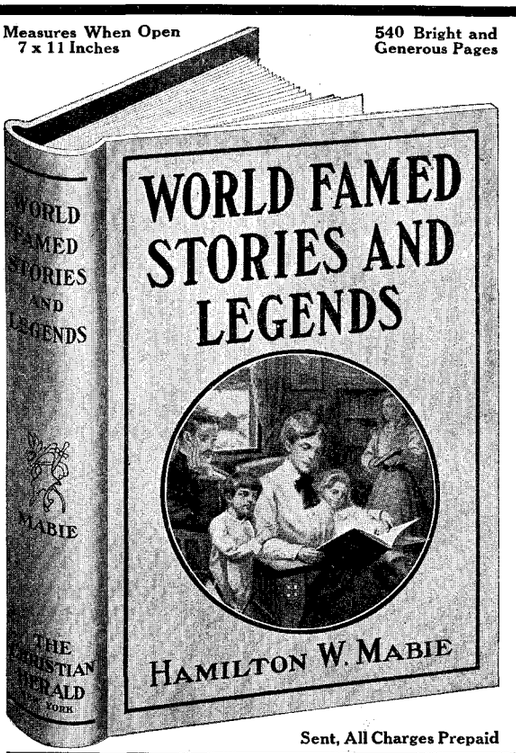

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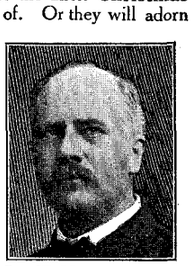

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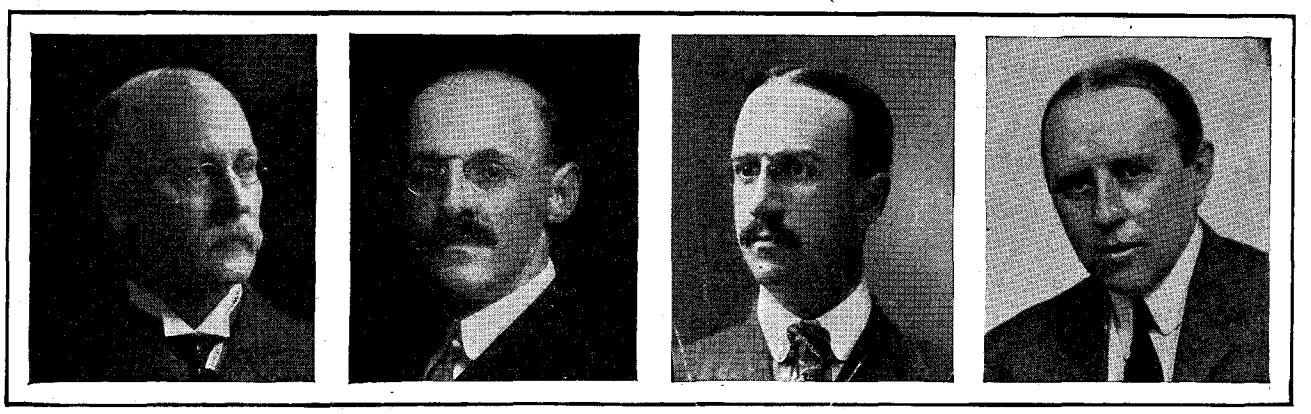


DR. DAVID J. BURRELL. ABRAHAM FLEXNER. HOLLIS GODFREY. GEORGE BARR M'CUTCHEON.

A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

Abbott, Lyman. The Home-Builder. 16mo, pp. 128. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 75 cents net.

Ames, Joseph B. Pete, Cow-Puncher: A Story of the Texas Plains. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 324. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.50.

Andrews, Mary Raymond Shipman. The Better Treasure. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 72. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Co.

Ayer, Mary Allette. [Edited by.] Keep up Your Courage: Key-notes to Success. 12mo, pp. 198. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. $1 net.

Bacon, Josephine Daskam. An Idyll of All Fools' Day. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 120. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.

Baker, Ray Stannard. Following the Color Line. With 48 illustrations from photographs. 8vo, pp. xii–314. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $2.

The negro as he is in the South, as he is in the North, and as he is in the nation at large defines the scope of the inquiry which Mr. Baker has undertaken in the present work. While confining himself largely to racial conditions as they exist to-day, the author considers various tendencies as they have found expression in the past and gives critical estimates of some of the views that have been advanced as to the ultimate solution of the negro problem. He himself does not hazard any solution of this problem which he believes will become clarified only by a greater degree of mutual understanding, patience, and sympathy between blacks and whites. In the North he finds that the negro is largely a problem of the great cities, while in the South his welfare still remains involved in the agricultural interests of the community. The unique value of the book lies in its presentation of certain facts regarding the life of the negro in the United States, which the author has collected during several years spent in personal investigation which give to his work the quality of originality.

Banks, R. W. The Battle of Franklin, Nov. 30, 1864. The Bloodiest Engagement of the War Between the States. 16mo, pp. 88. New York: Neale Pub. Co. $1.25.

Brooks, John Graham. As Others See Us. 8vo, pp. 365. The Macmillan Co. $1.75.

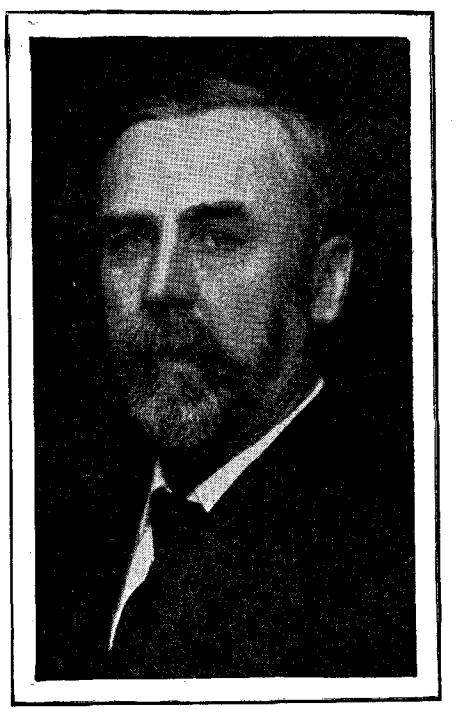
The idea of such a work as this is a happy one and the production a good specimen of a book-maker's book. The writer is a man of attainments, who has shown much activity in the study of sociological subjects and in popular lecturing. He knows what his public like. He has undertaken to set before that public the result of his study of about one hundred books in English, German, and French, which have been written by European travelers in the United States and who have published their impressions of the country. He begins with Capt. Basil Hall and ends with Mr. James Bryce, whom he styles "our greatest critic."

Among the most famous English authors who have seen us and told to the world what they thought of us are, of course, Dickens, Mr. Trollope, Harriet Martineau, and among the French Max O'Rell. It is needless to say that Captain Hall did not see this country through the same glasses as Mr. Bryce, but any hypercriticisms of the English travelers have been amply atoned for by the opinion exprest by those foreigners who have seen into the heart of American society and civilization. The light and gossipy character of Mr. Brooks's work will make it a pleasant companion for snatches of reading in dull and idle days. We can not dismiss this review of it without acknowledging the thoroughness with which the author has ranged through a wide field of reading and furnished the completed book with a bibliography and an index.

Buchanan, James, The Works of. Comprising his Speeches, State Papers, and Private Correspondence. Collected and Edited by John Bassett Moore. Vol. V. 1841–44. 8vo, pp. viii–511. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

Burrell, David James. The Lure of the City. 8vo, pp. 284. Funk & Wagnalls Co. $1.

The city, and especially the city of New York, is attracting all the brain and muscle of American youth. The city, however, with all its opportunities, all its educational advantages, is filled with traps and pitfalls for the young. This is the text of Dr. Burrell's admirable series of essays, which make up a readable, wise, and helpful volume, half homiletic, half of a guide-book character. It is with something like fatherly tenderness, seasoned with the sanest common sense, that the author addresses "the youth whose lot is cast in the city or whose heart is turned that way, who knows himself a man, and with eyes aloft means to make himself a better one."



JOHN GRAHAM BROOKS.

We have called this volume a guide-book. We perhaps would have exprest our meaning better had we said that to many it must prove a guide, philosopher, and friend; a guide because it shows to the young man the right and the safe way, a philosopher, because it explains why the young man should so rule himself; and friend, because Dr. Burrell exhibits wise kindliness, shrewd consideration, and employs a literary form which is attractive and persuasive. As a minister of the gospel he naturally looks at life from one standpoint. But while a father would advise his son how to attain worldly success, or at least how to avoid things that render success impossible, he would also show him what part religion must play in life's battle. And Dr. Burrell shows himself a true father toward those whom he addresses.

Curtin, Jeremiah. The Mongols in Russia. 8vo, pp. 481. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $3.

We had the pleasure some time ago of reviewing Mr. Curtin's work, "The Mongols," in which he traced in such a wonderfully vivid manner the course of their conquests in the Far East. The translator of Sienkiewicz had rare linguistic qualifications for the pursuit of his subject as it brings the Asiatic horde in conflict with the Christian civilization of Russia. The battledore and shuttlecock of conquest was never so clearly exemplified as when the founders of the Ming dynasty in China drove their foreign oppressors far northwest from the middle kingdom to the confines of Russia.

The subsequent Mongol invasion of Russia is described in full and interesting detail. But tho the "Golden Horde" succeeded in the utter subjection of the whole Russian Empire, their yoke weighed heaviest on the central provinces. That was the real heart of Russia, as Mr. Curtin remarks, and now that heart was broken. Kief, "the mother of Russian cities," had been trampled to the earth and the tide of

(*Continued on page 852.*)

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invasion had swept into Hungary and Poland, whose confined territory alone discouraged the Asiatic armies and sent them back to the principality of Vladimir and contiguous sections of Russia.

The day of release was coming. Ivan III. cautiously and gradually prepared for that great uprising which ended at Sarai in 1505 by the utter rout of the "Golden Horde." The story is told by Mr. Curtin in a straightforward and simple manner, and, like his "Mongols," the present volume fills a gap in English historic literature and fills it well. The former work on its first appearance was warmly greeted by President Roosevelt, who is no mean historian himself. He pronounced "The Mongols" to be "the best single work on the subject yet published in English." No one who is acquainted with the subject can charge this pronouncement with exaggeration. What we wish to add is that it applies equally to "The Mongols in Russia."

Cutten, George Barton. The Psychological Phenomena of Christianity. 12mo, pp. 497. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50 net.

Flexner, Abraham. The American College. 18mo. New York: The Century Co. $1.

Godfrey, Hollis. The Man Who Ended War. 12mo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

Herrick, Robert. Together. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50.

Mr. Herrick's latest novel has at least secured for its author considerable notoriety, even if in some cases this has been of an unenviable variety. The book was bound to be among the "best sellers." An unusually severe arraignment of the modern American forms its substance. It is at the woman's door that most of the present-day vices are laid, and the author exhausts a rich vocabulary in trying to explain what a decadent creature she is. The man, or "money-getter," comes in for an occasional thrust, tho his demoralization is due to his wife's selfishness and extravagance.

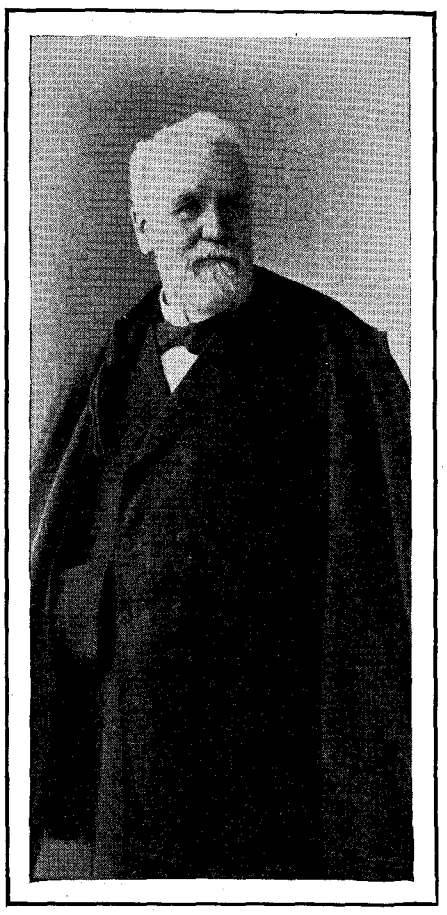
That there is a national tendency toward these unpromising traits may be true. Again, it is conceded that the exaggeration of an evil is often the only means of calling attention to that evil. Nevertheless, it seems hardly fair to allow an isolated type or two to stand for the average American woman; nor scarcely necessary to drag the reader through countless pages of marital infidelity to score a point. And while deploring the marriage of to-day as a miserable failure, Mr. Herrick scarcely substitutes anything better when he allows one of his characters to openly break her marriage vows and then declare she "knew it had been right, all pure and holy."

The novelist has apparently overlooked the fact that in America are still to be found numberless men and women old-fashioned enough to believe in married happiness and helpfulness. Perhaps our future does lie with the "dumb animal hordes" that come to us from the shores of Europe, but the average reader will doubtless continue to put some faith in American manhood and womanhood.

Hill, Frederick Trevor. The Story of a Street. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 170. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.60 net.

Howard, General Oliver Otis, The Autobiography of. 2 volumes, 8vo. New York: Baker & Taylor Co. $5 net.

General Howard's autobiography, dealing with one of the notable careers in the



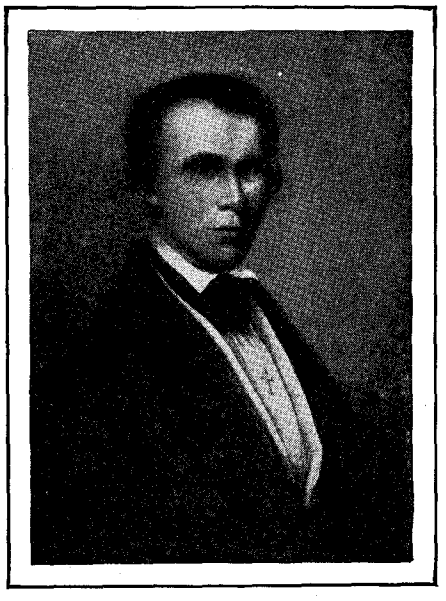
GEN. O. O. HOWARD.

Civil War, has now gone to a second edition. This is not only a second edition as to printing, but as to revision. General Howard has made numerous changes, additions, and corrections, giving new value to a record which, in the first edition, was well received everywhere.

Hughes, Henry C. The Philosophy of the Federal Constitution. 16mo, pp. 164. New York: Neale Publishing Co. $1.50.

Kaplan, A. O. The New Baby's Biography. With new drawings and designs in color by Ruth Mary Hallock. 4to. New York: Brentano's. $2.50.

The desire of happy mothers to keep a record of all the little details of their children's development, physical and mental, has inspired various publications of vol-



JOHN BASSETT.

His life celebrated by Dr. William Osler in his "An Alabama Student."

umes suitable for the intended purpose. Nearly twenty years ago Mr. Kaplan's "Baby's Biography" was issued to meet the demand—a tastefully illustrated book arranged for entries of birth, weight, first words, first presents, etc. It became a general favorite and found its way into many new and growing households. The present volume is a new edition of this work and has been entirely revised and considerably enlarged. In addition to the good points of the earlier book it contains a number of interesting new features, while the drawings, produced throughout in colors and in gold, show a decided advance both as to subject and execution in the matter of illustrations.

Knowles, Robert E. The Web of Time. 12mo, pp. 415. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. $1.50.

Lincoln, Abraham, The Wisdom of. Being Extracts from the Speeches, State Papers, and Letters of the Great President. 16mo, pp. 187. New York: A. Wessels Co. 50 cents.

Mabie, Hamilton Wright. Christmas To-day. 16mo, pp. 72. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. 75 cents net.

MacDonald, Alexander. The White Trail: A Story of the Early Days of Klondike. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 384. New York: H. M. Caldwell Co. $1.25.

Mahan, A. T. Naval Administration and Warfare. 8vo, pp. 353. New York: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

The special literary work which Captain Mahan has done and is still doing is somewhat of a journalistic character in that he is a great educator of the popular mind and has the skill to present technical subjects in such a way as arouses the interest and enthusiasm of citizens in general. The creation and maintenance of a great navy is a political question, and every voter necessarily requires some information on the subject. He can find no more attractive and illuminating teacher than the writer of this book, which ought to be in the hands of every intelligent man.

Every one of ordinary information can grasp Captain Mahan's ideas of naval administration, especially as it concerns the United States. The general principles which he lays down as illustrating the conduct of the Russo-Japanese War from a naval standpoint are equally well expounded. We have a chapter on the "United States Naval College" and another on the "Value of the Pacific Cruise," which brings the history of our navy and the significance of its movements quite up to date. While the chapter on "The Monroe Doctrine" contains a great deal with which readers will be familiar, yet when this high naval authority considers it from his own professional standpoint a new light is thrown upon its vital importance in the diplomatic relations of the Government at Washington. These essays have appeared in some of the most important periodicals, and their permanent value quite justifies their publication in book form.

Mallock, W. H. An Immortal Soul. A Novel. 12mo, pp. 473. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

McCutcheon, George Barr. The Man From Brodney's. Illustrated by Harrison Fisher. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

McIlvaine, Richard. Memories of Three Score Years and Ten. 8vo, pp. 383. New York: The Neale Publishing Co. $3.

Very few great men, or men of active and influential lives, have been prevailed upon to write a history of themselves. Those autobiographies that have been written are among the most valuable documents of history, and while great clergymen and ecclesiastics are naturally confined to a more or less narrow circle of

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experience and speculation, it is always instructive and interesting to read the account of a religious and practical life from the standpoint of the man who has lived it.

The author of the present work is quite justified in claiming that he has written "in plain, colloquial style, without reference to rhetorical effect." The book, however, is very effective by means of what we may style the rhetoric of truth. The writer was born in Petersburg, Va., in 1834, and received his theological training at the Union Theological Seminary and the Free Church College of Edinburgh, Scotland. He fought through the war, altho only a soldier of the faith, being chaplain to the 44th Virginia Volunteers. He has been alternately coordinate Secretary and Treasurer of Home and Foreign Missions for the Southern Presbyterian Church, sole secretary of Home Missions, and was president of Hampden and Sidney College from 1883 to 1904. He has been a great traveler, having visited England, Ireland, Scotland, France, Switzerland, Germany, Belgium, and Holland. Of these countries he writes modestly and personally in a very attractive vein. This record of a great American clergyman, a scholar, an administrator, and a trusted servant of his religious denomination is a notable contribution to the biographical literature of the country.

Millard, Columbus N. The Wonderful House that Jack Has: A Reader in Practical Physiology and Hygiene, for Use in School and Home. 12mo, pp. 359. New York: The Macmillan Co. 50 cents.

Montague, Margaret Prescott. In Calvert's Valley. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 419. New York: Baker & Taylor Co. $1.50.

Phillips, Henry Wallace. The Mascot of Sweet Brier Gulch. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 144. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Co.

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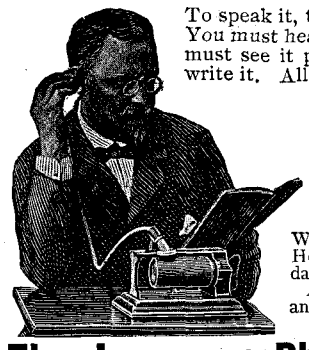

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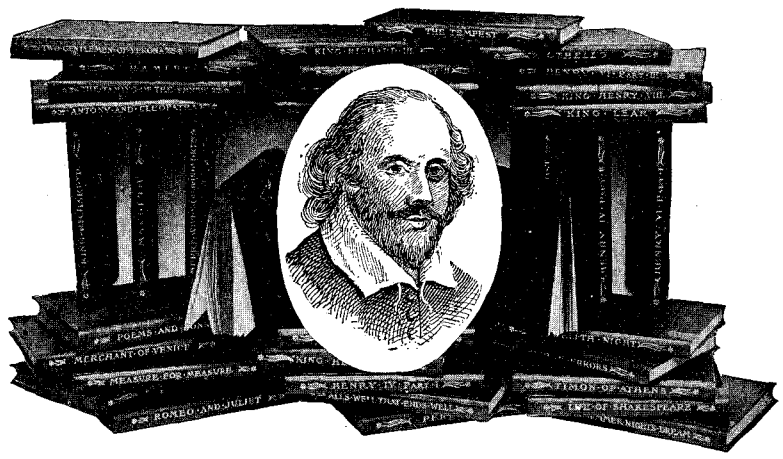

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And all night long a goodly throng
Comes softly through his gates.

A varied company—
Scholar and clown and king,
Or prince or priest, or great or least,
He gives them welcoming.

For each he fills the cup
Where poppy-petals swim,
Wherefrom each guest at his behest
Drinks deeply, toasting him.

And old men drink of youth,
And sad men of delight,
And weary men drink deep again
The pulsing wine of might.

And poets drink of song.
But best and oh, most sweet,
Above that brim where poppies swim
The lips of lovers meet.

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And all night long a goodly throng
Comes softly through his gates.
—*Scribner's Magazine* (November).

Ballade of the Dreamland Rose

BY BRIAN HOOKER.

Where the waves of burning cloud are rolled
On the farther shore of the sunset sea,
In a land of wonder that none behold,
There blooms a rose on the Dreamland Tree.
It grows in the Garden of Mystery
Where the River of Slumber softly flows.
And whenever a dream has come to be,
A petal falls from the Dreamland Rose.

In the heart of the tree, on a branch of gold,
A silvery bird sings endlessly
A mystic song that is ages old,—
A mournful song in a minor key,
Full of the glamour of faery.
And whenever a dreamer's ears unclose
To the sound of that distant melody,
A petal falls from the Dreamland Rose.

Dreams and visions in hosts untold
Throng around on the moonlit lea:
Dreams of age that are calm and cold,
Dreams of youth that are fair and free,—
Dark with a lone heart's agony,
Bright with a hope that no one knows—
And whenever a dream and a dream agree,
A petal falls from the Dreamland Rose.

L'ENVOI.

Princess,—you gaze in a reverie
Where the drowsy firelight redly glows.
Slowly you raise your eyes to me . . .
A petal falls from the Dreamland Rose.
—*Harper's Magazine* (December).

My Comrade.

BY INA M. STENNING.

She does not come on summer days,
Or on those nights when moonlight fills
The garden with a glimmering haze:
And in the time of daffodils
Far, far apart from me she stays.

But when on stormy nights I go
Down shadowy lawns, by whispering woods,
She paces with me to and fro,

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And takes a thousand varying moods,
As winds that know not whence they blow.

I hear the rustle of her dress,
A light kiss falls upon my hair—
She seems so near—I turn to bless
Her company—but darkness there
Holds mocking depths of emptiness.

Anon she murmurs: "I am nigh,
Oh, dearest, listen! I am near."
I hear the light step flitting by,
And borne upon the wind I hear,
"Oh, dearest, dearest, it is I!"

Ah, God! For just one moment's space
To hold her to my heart again!
Down, down the woodland paths I race,
My arms outstretched to her;—the rain
Falls like soft tears upon my face.

But always out of reach, the cry
Comes sobbing back among the trees,
"Oh, dearest, dearest, it is I!"
And through the thunder of the seas,
"Oh, dearest, listen! I am nigh!"

Still, still she leads me on apace,
And still I follow, calling her,
Until, through well-known meadow-ways,
And down dark avenues of fir,
She leads me to the Peaceful Place.

There, sheltered from the storms that rave
Without the ancient guardian wall,
Lie those who hear nor wind nor wave,—
And there she leaves me, tho I fall
To bitter weeping, by her grave.
—*The Spectator* (London, November 14).

At Elsinore.

BY MAURICE FRANCIS EGAN.

Out of the golden mist around the sun,—
The soft, pale mist that in the shadowing west
Touches the growing moon,—there cometh rest,
And swift day pauses ere its course is run;

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"Sister always did want a
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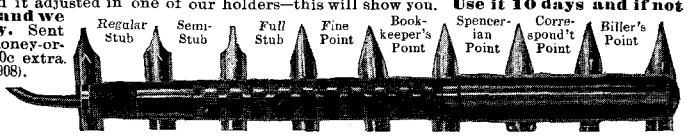

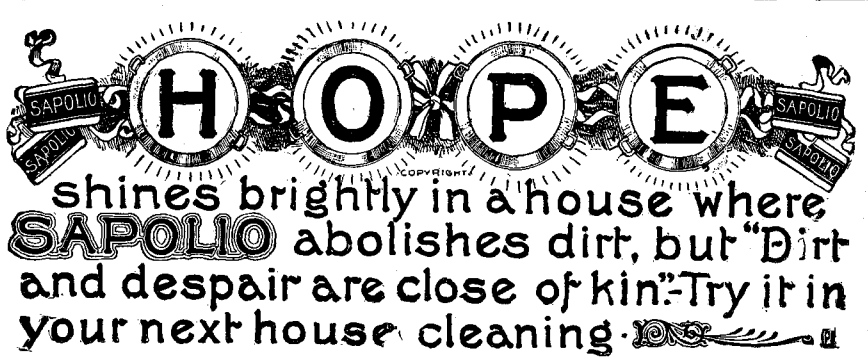

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The red-brown sails are furled, the haven won
The Sound is rippled only by the quest
Of darting gulls, who seem to have no nest
But curving waves that leeward glide or run:

A sudden chill—blasts from the Swedish shore
Are met by Danish blasts: no longer peace
Fills the pale air; the budding star-points see
The gulls exultant high and higher soar;
I hear them call: O! Man, let soft days cease,
If, in the tempest, we are high and free!

—*Collier's* (October 24).

The Pleasant Life.

By W. H. Davies.

When I came back to Nature's ways,
After a city's ill-spent days,
And saw in summer fields of gold,
That billowed in the wind, and rolled
Against green hedges, and the tree,
When all its leaves danced merrily;
And saw the simple cattle look
With eyes whose lashes hardly shook;
And clouds that changed Heaven's face, and could
Seem motionless, stare how I would;
And all the sweet, wild blossoms seen
In leafy woods and meadows green:
When I saw these sweet sights, and heard
The music made by Brook and Bird;
The Skylark's voice, that happy hour
He soared up through a sunny shower;
And woodland Brook, that raised his tones
Each time he came to rocks and stones—
When I saw these sweet sights, and heard
The music made by Brook and Bird,
"Nature," I said, "take thou my trust
Until this Earth reclaims its dust."

—*The Nation* (London, November 14).

On Como.

By George Meredith.

A rainless darkness drew o'er the lake,
And we lay in our boat with oars unshipped.
It seemed neither cloud nor water awake;
And forth of the low black curtain slipt
Thunderless lightning. Scoff no more
At angels imagined in downward flight
For the daughters of earth, as fabled of yore:
Here was beauty might well invite
Dark heavens to gleam with the fire of a sun
Resurgent; here the exchanged embrace,
Worthy of heaven and earth made one.

And, witness it, ye of the privileged space,
Said the flash; and the mountains, as from an abyss
For quivering seconds leapt up to attest
That given, received, renewed was the kiss;
The lips to lips and the breast to breast;
All in a glory of ecstasy, swift
As an eagle at prey, and pure as the prayer
Of an infant bidden joined hands uplift
To be guarded through darkness by spirits of air,
Ere setting the sails of sleep till day.

Slowly the low cloud swung, and far
It panted along its mirrored way.
Above loose threads one sanctioning star
The wonder of what had been witnessed sealed.
And with me still, as in crystal glassed,
Are the depths alight, the heavens revealed,
Where on to the Alps the Muteness passed.

—*Scribner's Magazine* (December).

Two Dogs.

By John Davidson.

Two dogs on Bournemouth beach: a mongrel, one,
With spaniel plainest on the palimpsest,
The blur, of muddled stock; the other, bred,
With tapering muzzle, rising brow, strong jaw—
A terrier to the tail's expressive tip,
Magnetic, nimble, endlessly alert.

The mongrel, wet and shivering, at my feet
Deposited a wedge of half-inch board,
A foot in length and splintered at the butt;
Withdrew a yard and crouched in act to spring,
While to and fro between his wedge and me
The glancing shuttle of his eager look
A purpose wove. The terrier, ears a-cock,
And neck one curve of sheer intelligence,
Stood sentinel; no sound, no movement, save
The mongrel's telegraphic eyes, bespoke
The object of the canine pantomime.

I stooped to grasp the wedge, knowing the game;
But, like a thing uncoiled, the mongrel snapt
It off, and promptly set it out again,
The terrier at his quarters, every nerve
Waltzing inside his lithe rigidity.

"More complex than I thought!" Again I made
To seize the wedge; again the mongrel won,
Whipt off the jack, relaid it, crouched and watched,
The terrier at attention all the time.
I won the third bout: ere the mongrel snapt
His toy, I stayed my hand; he halted, half
Across the neutral ground, and in his pause
Of doubt I seized the prize. A vanquished yelp
From both; and then intensest vigilance.

Together, when I tossed the wedge, they plunged
Before it reached the sea. The mongrel, out
Among the waves, and standing to them, meant
Heroic business; but the terrier dodged
Behind, adroitly scouting in the surf,
And seized the wedge, rebutted by the tide,
In shallow water, while the mongrel searched
The English Channel on his hind legs poised.
The terrier laid the trophy at my feet;
And neither dog protested when I picked
It up: the overture of their marine
Diversion had been played out once for all.

A second match the reckless mongrel won,
Vanishing twice under the heavy surf,
Before he found and brought the wedge to land,
Then for an hour the aquatic sport went on,
And still the mongrel took the heroic rôle,
The terrier hanging deftly in the rear.
Sometimes the terrier when the mongrel found
Betrayed a jealous scorn, as who would say,
"Your hero's always a vulgarian! Pah!"
But when the mongrel missed, after a fight
With such a sea of troubles, and saw the prize
Grabbed by the terrier in an inch of surf,
He seemed entirely satisfied, and watched
With more pathetic vigilance the cast
That followed.

"Once a passion, mongrel, this
Retrieving of a stick," I told the brute,
"Has now become a vice with you. Go home!
Wet to the marrow and palsied with the cold,
You won't give in; and, good or bad, you've earned
My admiration. Go home now, and get warm,
And the best bone in the pantry." As I talked
I stript the water from his hybrid coat,
Laughed, and made much of him—which mortified
The funking terrier.

"I'm despised, it seems!"
The terrier thought. "My cleverness (my feet
Are barely wet!) beside the mongrel's zeal
Appears timidity. This biped's mad
To pet the stupid brute. Yap! Yah!" He seized
The wedge and went; and at his heels at once,
Without a thought of me, the mongrel trudged.

Along the beach, smokers of cigarettes,
All sixpenny-novel-readers to a man,
Attracted Master Terrier. Again the wedge,
Passed to the loyal mongrel, was teed with care;
Again the fateful overture began.
Upon the fourth attempt, and not before,
And by a feint at that, the challenged youth
(Most equable, be sure, of all the group;
Allow the veriest dog to measure men!)
Secured the soaked and splintered scrap of deal.
Thereafter, as with me, the game progressed,
The breathless, shivering mongrel rushing out
Into the heavy surf, there to be tossed
And tumbled like a floating bunch of kelp,
While gingerly the terrier picked his steps,
Strategic in the rear, and snapt the prize
Oftener than his more adventurous, more
Romantic, more devoted rival did.
The uncomfortable moral glares at one!
And, further, in the mongrel's wistful mind
A punitive idea darkly wrought:

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Of all the books on the trees of North America, none other is comparable to "American Woods" because *none other brings to you within its covers actual specimens of all the woods themselves*, each wood shown in three different sections handsomely mounted and accompanied with clear, adequate and scientific descriptions, ranking its author and compiler, Romeyn B. Hough, B.A., with Audubon or Humboldt. On account of its unique value he has been awarded the Elliott Cresson gold medal, which the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia holds in its gift for particularly meritorious work. To the collector of rare, beautiful and valuable works this collection will be a constant source of wonder and admiration. No other work ever compiled resembles this. See Special offer of a free panel of natural wood.

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Beautiful Sample Panel of the natural wood itself sent free to Literary Digest readers. See our offer below.

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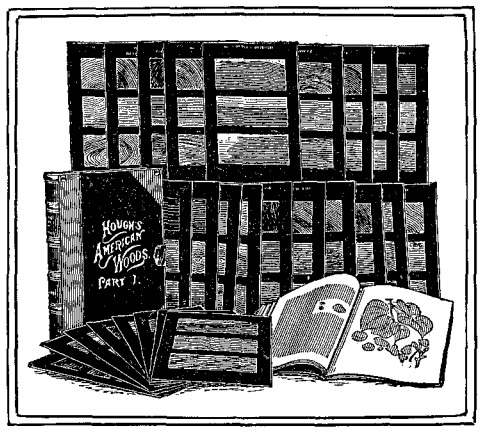
The clear, authoritative and scientific presentation of North American Trees is of incalculable importance and interest to all who are directly or indirectly concerned with forestry in any of its many departments.

A COMPLETE EXHIBITION FOR TEACHERS AND EDUCATORS

The object itself is more valuable in education than the description, but both are necessary, and both are here given. Possession of this work by an educational institution means the ownership of a complete collection of North American Woods, such as could not be obtained otherwise except at great expense and labor.



TO THE CREATOR OF A BEAUTIFUL HOME

Nothing on woods could be more serviceable or fascinating than this work showing at a glance the appearance of any and every wood each in three different cuts. The number of those interested in interior woods and their home uses is constantly increasing. To these this work will be a source of unending entertainment and delight—a collection that never grows old or uninteresting.

TO ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS AN IMMENSE HELP

For ready reference on any wood this collection is indispensable. No more convenient, time saving or satisfactory record could be had. It enables the builder or decorator to instantly turn to any wood used for building purposes.

The specimens are prepared by special machinery, and are lighter than any others heretofore produced. Each panel shows *three* sections of the same wood—transverse, radial and tangential. Specimens are exquisitely mounted and with the text are bound in attractive clasp covers. The author is an eminent authority on woods and this work is a monument to his loving care, infinite research and frequent adventure in collecting rare specimens.

Realizing that no description of "American Woods" can convey any adequate idea of the value of the work, or of its charm to every lover of beautiful woods we have arranged a special free sample offer for THE LITERARY DIGEST readers.

A SAMPLE SPECIMEN PANEL MAILED FREE

Our regular price for sample panels is 25 cents. We will make a special offer to LITERARY DIGEST readers and supply one of these beautiful panels FREE to those who clip out and mail the special coupon opposite and enclose 10 cents to cover cost of wrapping and postage. In accepting this offer remember there is **ABSOLUTELY NO OBLIGATION.**

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Dear Sir:—Please send me one panel of a sample of natural wood in three sections. I enclose 10 cents to cover cost of postage and wrapping.

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Having once lost the prize in the overture
With his bipedal rival, he felt himself
In honor and in conscience bound to plunge
Forever after it at the winner's will.
But the smart terrier was an Overdog,
And knew a trick worth two of that. He thought—
If canine cerebration works like ours,
And I interpret canine mind aright—
"Let men and mongrels worry and wet their coats!
I use my brains and choose the better part.
Quick-witted ease and self-approval lift
Me miles above this anxious cur, absorbed,
Body and soul, in playing a game I win
Without an effort. And yet the mongrel seems
The happier dog. How's that? Belike, the old
Compensatory principle again:
I have preeminence and conscious worth;
And he, his power to fling himself away
For anything or nothing. Men and dogs,
What an unfathomable world it is!"

—*Westminster Gazette* (London).

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

MR. ROOSEVELT'S HUNTING-GROUNDS.

THE country where President Roosevelt is to hunt and the pathway of the Uganda Railway which travels through it are at present being abundantly described by hunters and railroad men who have been there before the President. From these tales it is evident that the new adventurer in Africa will have his kindergarten work in the Mississippi and Rocky-Mountain jungles "beaten to a frazzle" for danger and excitement. The animal and human life in these regions is said to be much the same as it was in Europe 200,000 years ago. Peter MacQueen tells of these hunting-grounds and of the new railroad in *Leslie's Weekly:*

It is through this country and across these plateaus that President Roosevelt will find his way to what is perhaps the last stronghold of big and dangerous game. Even on the railway and in your comfortable car, you are not in "the sheltered home" of Europe and America. Why, the very train I rode upon this past summer was stopt by two inquisitive giraffes, who poked their noses across our engine and broke off one of the lanterns serving for our headlight. When the engineer got off to see what the matter was, he found a huge giraffe, with broken legs, dying on the track. A rhinoceros tried conclusions with one of the earlier trains, and the train demolished him.

But it was "Simba," the lion, that gave the Uganda Railway its most thrilling stories. In fact, one of the stations in the region of wild game, between Tsavo and the Athi Plains, is called Simba—the Lion. Just outside of Simba two young men, McCloud and Dean, were hunting lions. They had chased two mates, a lion and a lioness. The lioness they disregarded, and went after the big king of beasts. The lioness, however, was in the way as they came back, and leaping upon McCloud, she tore the poor hunter to shreds. "Simba" still retains its claim to this strange nomenclature. In the station-yard there are often lions. A few months ago the Indian flagman was proceeding to place his signals for the next train, when a lion chased him up a telegraph-pole, where he had to stay a good part of the night. Meantime the station-master wired back to the train, which was still fifty miles away: "Please let no passengers come on platform at Simba. Yard is full of lions." It was not till after the train had passed that the Indian was rescued from his perch.

Hunters disagree as to the bravery of the lion, but all credit him with exceptional sagacity. Since the British government has preserved the game along the railway and allowed the shooting of lions, these beasts have disappeared from the vicinity of the line, but are found in great numbers not far from the game-reserves. Hunters also state that lions have learned that the white man with a rifle is more formidable than the black man with a bow and arrow, and that they will run from the white man; also that a lion can distinguish the man who has shot at it, and will

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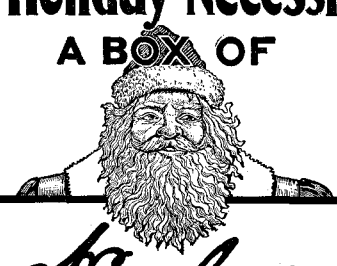

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The porosity keeps you fresh,
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The fastest, safest, strongest, ever invented. A Boy's sled—the only one Girls can properly control. Steers easily around others without dragging the feet—runs away from them all—runs farthest. Easiest to pull up hill.

Saves its cost in shoes the first Winter—prevents wet feet, colds and Doctor's bills. Built to last of special steel and second growth white ash, handsomely finished. Insist on a Flexible Flyer.

Look for the new Flexible Flyer Racer—long, low, narrow, speedy, moderate priced.

Send for Free Cardboard Model (showing just how it steers) and colored Christmas booklet with prices.

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lie in wait for him to be revenged. A lioness, especially one with cubs, is known as a most terrible antagonist. Stories of the building of the Uganda Railway seem to confirm these theories. At Voi young O'Hara killed a lion. The lioness watched for the slayer of her mate. He was in his tent asleep between his wife and child. The lioness crept up to the tent, lifted O'Hara bodily, and made off with him to the jungle, where later his mangled corpse was found. A few months ago a lion crept up to the station of Makindu, stalking one of the Indian employees. The Indian jumped into an empty tank in the center of the track, and the lion lay over the tank all night, with his foot just touching the distrest Indian. In the morning at daylight the lion left.

But the classical lion of the Uganda Railway was the man-eater of Tsavo. Tsavo is 133 miles from Mombasa, and during the construction of the line no less than twenty-nine Indians were eaten there by lions. The work was threatened, and a party of three young men—Hubner, Parenti, and Ryal—took a car and lay in wait at night for a bold man-eater, who had stalked up and picked a man off an open railway truck as the train slowed down into the station. Parenti lay on the floor, Hubner was in an upper berth, and Ryal was on the seat of the carriage, with his rifle. Ryal was on guard, but unfortunately he fell asleep. At two o'clock in the morning the very man-eater they were hunting entered the carriage, picked up Ryal, jumped through the window, and fled to the forest, where the unfortunate man's whitened bones were long afterward found. An expedition was formed, and the old man-eater was finally killed.

IRISHMEN IN THE BOER WAR

INTIMATE and picturesque sketches of the Boer War are being brought to light by Col. J. Y. Blake, a member of the Irish Brigade, that famous company of reckless Irishmen which enlisted on the Boer side of the South-African unpleasantry. The Brigade was on general scouting duty in the Eastern Transvaal. It was their business to seize every opportunity to make sudden attacks upon the flanks of the British Army and to capture supplies. The writer tells of a Christmas dinner which, when almost in their grasp, was finally denied them. To quote from *The Sunday Magazine:*

Two troopers with a white flag came riding to our camp one morning. They were from the command of General Hamilton, which was located about ten miles to the south of us, and their mission had to do with some Tommies we had captured the day before.

"Oh, I say," one of them exclaimed as they were leaving, "we 'ave a wagon-train filled with Christmas presents for the boys comin' through the mountains, and General 'Amilton says as 'ow 'e'd like to 'ave ye try to get the bloomin' presents. 'E told us to tell ye that 'e'd be pleased to meet ye."

The trooper grinned, and the Major and I laughed. The point of the pleasantry was that in no Christmas season during the war had the gifts from merry England reached their destinations. The Boers got them all. We smoked in ornate pipes fragrant tobacco from the best London shops. We enjoyed a surfeit of plum pudding and chocolate that came in jars with the Queen's picture on them. Copies of the latter, mud-soaked or dust-begrimed, could be found in remote places on the veldt.

"It's very kind of the General to supply us with this information," replied the Major to the emissaries. "Tell him that we shall be glad to get the gifts as usual, and also to extend to him a proper Christmas greeting."

Tho this talk was carried on in a jesting spirit, Pretorius and I determined to keep a keen lookout for the convoy, and to make a try at it when it came along. We felt that puddings and tarts would top off nicely our dinners of bacon and corn mush. A couple of mornings afterward our scouts reported that the wagon train was coming down the mountain toward Volksrust (the translation of which is "People's Rest"), which was a regular stopping-place for all travelers on the northward trek.

We had the men saddle up, and led them to a place about two miles from the wagon road, where we left them and rode ahead to ascertain the strength of the guard that had been provided for the train, and to decide on a place where our attack would take them by surprize. In a long and impressive line the wagons came down the rough mountain highway; but to our dismay we saw on either side of them at least four thousand cavalry, and, interspersed in the procession, a force of artillery with as many as ten big guns. Hamilton, having learned from experience, was evidently taking no chances with these Christmas presents.

The Major and I realized that the dainties from English kitchens were not to be ours this time, and were turning to ride back to our men, when a crowd of horsemen suddenly appeared over the top of a little rise and came at us on the run, firing as they came. It was an ambuscade, with the Christmas convoy as the bait. We rode away desperately, with loosened reins and prodding spurs. For a mile or so the cavalry kept close behind; but we and our animals were more accustomed to this rough and reckless going, and the space between us rapidly lengthened. Turning frequently in my saddle, I saw them one by one give up the chase, until at last the leaders pulled up and trotted back toward the wagon train.

"Another close shave!" laughed Pretorius as we slowed our heaving horses to a walk. The latter were flecked with foam, and very tired from the hard ride of three miles across the uneven veldt under our heavy bodies.

The absolute recklessness of these fearless Irishmen is again illustrated by the following incident. It seems that the writer had recently obtained a new unbroken horse from one of the Boer farmers. The only training this animal had had to accustom her to saddle and gun fire had been at the end of a rope tied to a cannon in strenuous action. With this preparation for the service she was mounted for the fray. To quote farther:

A force of English had stationed themselves on a rocky hillside, and I was leading my men on a gallop across the veldt in front of them for the purpose of a flank attack. The mare, fairly familiar now with the general noises of war, was going well, when suddenly a shell burst about thirty feet behind her. This explosion in the rear was too much for her sensitive nerves. She wheeled toward the hill, got the bit in her teeth, and bolted for the English lines.

Try as I would, I could not get control of her. Her eyes were wild. Again, as when she was tied to the cannon, she had become a mad horse. At top speed she and I alone bore down on a thousand British. Bullets were knocking up the dust about us. I could hear their little songs as they darted past me. Shells shrieked through the air above. As we neared the foot of the slope a crowd of figures in khaki came running down to receive us. For certain reasons there was a big reward out for my capture, and I knew that I should be shot if caught. Eventually I expected to be; but I had no intention of rushing into their outstretched arms. I made a final desperate effort to swerve the runaway animal with the bridle. This failed. Grasping my rifle by the barrel, I swung the butt round and struck the mare heavily on the side of her head.

She gave a great leap to the side, whirled, and began to streak back in the direction we had come. I breathed more easily now, and relaxed my straining grip on the reins a little. Another shell exploded near us, and in the jump that followed my hat flew off. This bothered me. The hat was a pretty good one, and, as wearing-apparel was very scarce among my Boer friends, I knew of no way to get another. After a little while the fever of the mare's fright began to wear off, and I succeeded in jerking the bit back from between her teeth. Then I began to think about that hat. I could not get it off my mind, and, acting on a foolish impulse, swung the mare about and started back for it.

My cherished headpiece had been wafted along the veldt a short distance; but I soon located it and dismounted. The mare threw back her head and planted her fore feet. Holding the bridle, I could not reach the hat, and was well aware that if I let her go for an instant she would leave me to make my way out of the line of fire on foot. I struck her flank, and she jumped away, pulling me after her.

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My men had gone on. I was alone in front of the British position, a conspicuous figure on the plain, attempting the heroic rescue of a hat. It was undoubtedly a ridiculous situation; and yet serious enough, too; because the Tommies were using me as a mark for target practise. The lead that was falling about me made it plain that I was in imminent danger of being shot; but I had ridden back to get the hat, and it was extremely exasperating to see it lying within a few feet of me and not be able to reach it. I concentrated all my energy on the task, and during one of the mare's quick sidesteps clutched my quarry. Then came the work of mounting. My excited steed plunged and reared, spending most of her time on her hind legs. When at last I had gained the saddle and spurred her after my command I made up my mind that I would attempt no more rescues of wayward hats in the face of the enemy.

HOW IT FEELS TO FALL HALF A MILE

WHAT it means to have your balloon suddenly explode 3,000 feet above the earth, and unceremoniously hurl you half a mile through space, has recently been graphically described by A. Holland Forbes, one of the aeronauts who manned the ill-fated American balloon in the recent international races in Germany. The miraculous part of the narrative is the fact that neither the writer nor his companion were injured in the least by the escapade. As quoted in the New York *Sun*, he says:

We didn't think much of the accident while it was happening—there was no time for that. I had just remarked to Post how well the balloon was working when the noise of the explosion came. Post coolly looked aloft, and said, "Forbes, she's gone." I looked overhead and instantly comprehended our danger.

We were up exactly 2,900 feet, as the instruments showed. We came down that 2,900 feet in two minutes. I grabbed the ropes and tried to parachute down. We fell 1,500 feet like a piece of lead. We threw out sand, thirty-eight bags—I had a ton of it in the balloon—a bag at a time. We were going down so fast that it appeared that the sand was going up in the air past us as we fell.

Post and I were worried about hitting the people below. I remember we warned each other about that. But in those crowded two minutes we did not have time to worry about ourselves.

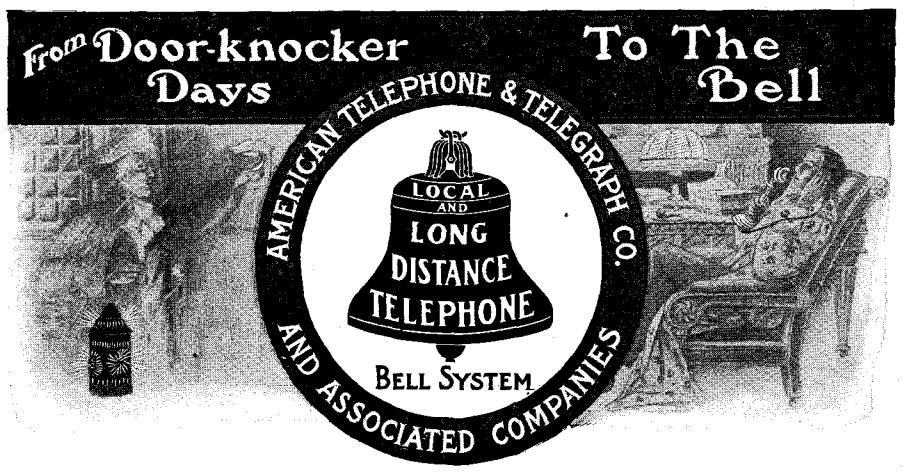
After some mighty speedy work, I got the ropes into shape. Underneath I saw an apartment house. It seemed to be coming right up from the earth to meet us, and it was coming fast. I never shall forget Post as he was then—the coolest man I ever saw. When he got sight of that mansard roof coming up to us he reached over and said, "Goodby, old man." We shook hands, and that's all there was to it. Then we struck.

The car of the balloon went crashing through the roof of that apartment house, tiles, lathing, plastering and all, and we found ourselves unceremoniously entering a lady's bed-room. Fortunately she was not at home. She was at the balloon grounds, among the other 80,000 or so persons who had gathered to see us start. The crowd was a mile square.

The Kaiser sent a motor-car to us with one of his adjutants, and the military and police helped to disentangle us from the rigging. They expected to find us dead, of course, but we were not hurt a bit, and the Kaiser sent us a box for the opera the following night.

A CANADIAN STRONG MAN

OF D. D. Mann, one of Canada's nation-builders, there are many stories. Tales of his physical strength, business cunning, and enterprise have grown to be part of the folk-lore of the country. It is told of him that as a boy of nineteen, in farmer's boots and overalls, he whipt the recognized champions of Canada in an athletic meet, and that later, when working in a sawmill on the shores of the Georgian Bay, a public subscription was started to induce him to leave town.



THE old punched lanterns and the door-knockers savor now of romance, but only the distance of years can cast a mellow enchantment over the wet cloaks and the soggy shoes.

Amid the comforts of their own firesides, or in their offices, when men today pick up their telephones, they do not look down the line of the past to picture the door-knocker—but are we all very different from this door-knocking ancestor in our manifest annoyance at slight delays?

We call a number. We do not think of the *time saved* over the old method of communication. We want the connection *right off*—whether it is a block away, a furlong or a league.

So, like the old door-knocker, we knock the louder—by again ringing the bell or pounding on the transmitter—frequently in our haste undoing a portion of what has already been patiently done towards establishing the connection wanted.

Even in the face of impatience the equipoise of the operator is maintained as well as it can be. The unswerving endeavor of the management of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and its associated Bell companies is to make its thousands of exchange operators all measure to the same standard.

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There *is* a moral to this advertisement—intended for all Bell subscribers and prospective subscribers. It is this:

Treat the girl operator as if she were both a girl and an operator, and as if she were present.

It enables her to serve you more quickly—more intelligently—and consequently saves you time.

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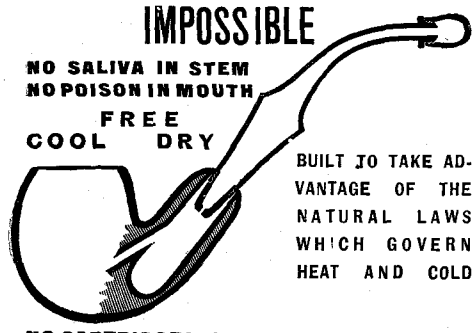

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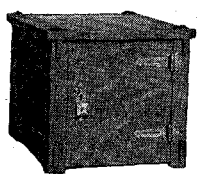

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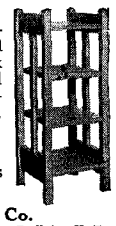
This Magazine Stand and Book Rack will please any woman. It is a useful decoration for any room. Made in three sizes.



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Booklet illustrates, describes and gives prices of all styles of both.
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Established 1849 247 Elm Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

His favorite amusement had developed into a desire to throw peaceful citizens off the dock into the bay. The New York *Sun* describes a few of his many adventures:

With a gang of men, of which he was the head hewer and boss, he produced one winter a large number of ties. As spring approached he suddenly realized that unless the ties were delivered before the snow melted he would be unable to get his pay for another year.

Hastening to Winnipeg, he employed a number of farmers and their teams to help him swamp out the ties from the woods. When the day for shipping the horses arrived it was found that only one car was available, and that had been contracted for by a rival. At least a week would elapse before the Canadian Pacific Railway would send another train to the district where his ties were waiting.

Being a man of fierce determination, he did not propose to be stopped by any petty obstacle. He asked the station master to bring up the car to the usual place for loading horses. The station-master refused.

There was a flat car loaded with baled hay next to the empty box car. Mr. Mann had his assistants throw down the bales and pile them up against the platform, so that the horses could be driven up toward the car. He then began to load them.

While the work was in progress a man came along the platform leading a horse and started down toward the ground over the baled hay. The future nation-builder grabbed the stranger and hurled him over the ice and snow. He then put the horse in the car.

With feverish haste the teams were embarked. As the last horse was being put in his hind legs slipt down between the platform and the car. Confident of his herculean strength, Mr. Mann stooped down, grasped the horse by the hind quarters and with one lift freed the horse from his difficulty and pushed him into the car.

As he turned around and was mopping the sweat from his brow the man whom he had hurled along the platform came up and pleaded:

"Please, mister, won't you let me have my horse? I belong to the other gang and I got on the platform by mistake. You have one of my horses in there, and the other is with the other gang. Now I am in a fix where I can't go with either one of you."

Perhaps the most dramatic story of his life is that of his experience in Ottawa when the Canadian Northern was seeking from the railway committee the concessions that have made it possible to develop the most northerly parts of the last West. With many interests arrayed against him, Mr. Mann pleaded his cause with such effect that he was confident of a favorable vote. Just as the vote was about to be taken one of his lieutenants came to him and whispered:

"The city of Hull is on fire and the flames are sweeping across the river."

It was at the end of the session, and Mr. Mann knew that if the committee was allowed to disperse without voting all his work might be undone. Acting with the same mental force as he has so often shown physically, he dragged his assistant to the door of the committee-room. "Stand here with me and we won't let any one get out of the room or into it until the vote is taken."

The lieutenant says that at that time Mr. Mann looked to him at least ten feet tall. A favorable vote was passed and then the committee was allowed to turn out and watch the fire.

Now for the broadax story. Some years ago Mr. Mann decided that a concession for railroad-building in China would be worth having. To secure it he traveled to the Orient, and a few days after his arrival, while making friends with people, he took part in a game of poker at one of the clubs.

One of the participants in the game was a young Englishman who was somewhat the worse for liquor, and as he did not properly understand the game, he made a series of annoying mistakes, at which a Russian nobleman who was of the party became very angry. The Russian began to protest violently. The Englishman, realizing that he had done something wrong, apologized, but the Russian continued to growl.

Then Mr. Mann became angry and announced that he was going to get out of the game when he found himself with men who could not accept an apology properly offered. The next day he received a cartel for a duel with the Russian nobleman.

This was decidedly embarrassing, and he thought the matter over carefully. Realizing that, as the challenged party, he had the right to choose the weapons, he sent back word that he would fight with a weapon with which he had become familiar in his youth, namely, a sixteen-pound broadax.

When the Russian nobleman had it fully explained to him what would probably happen if he met this burly giant in a contest with a weapon to which the old-time battle-ax was a toy, he announced that he "would fight with any civilized weapon used from Timbuctu to St. Petersburg but he would be damn if he would commit the suicide."

Afterward Mr. Mann and the Russian nobleman became good friends.

THE REMARKABLE CAREER OF JOHN BURNS

To many the most interesting figure in British public life to-day is the picturesque labor leader, John Burns, M. P. Less than twenty years ago he represented to the public mind all that was incendiary and revolutionary. To-day men look upon him as holding a firm rein upon the runaway coach of labor. He is the first labor leader to reach the cabinet rank in England. He began life as a machinist at seventy-five cents a week, educated himself, and has grown up through radicalism to be the idol of conservative and sober social thinkers. Sydney Brooks writes of the stormy career of this remarkable man in *Harper's Weekly*. He says in part:

To look down from one of the galleries on John Burns sitting on the Treasury bench is to see apparently an old man. The hair is almost snow-white; the forehead pale, spreading, and deeply lined; his movements as he adjusts his eyeglasses and reads over his official papers are leisurely and might even seem fatigued. But wait a moment. Wait till he lifts his face and you catch a glimpse of his great, brown, clear, burning eyes. Or wait till he rises to address the House, electrical alertness speaking from every gesture, from the very poise of the body, power and passion in his voice, his whole bearing eager, defiant, welcoming the combat. Or see him again on the Terrace outside—a thick, square man, in a blue reefer suit, his head thrown massively back, tramping up and down with free and swinging stride. You would not then think him old. Still less would you think so if you walked with him through the streets or parks, among his own people, giving and exchanging salutations, patting a youngster on the head, helping to fish out a ball that has fallen into the Serpentine, showing a boy how to handle a cricket-bat, skipping over the ropes with the girls, congratulating the mothers, jesting with the policemen, the very picture of zest, health, and jollity. The workmen know him and love him. They recognize in him the biggest man that their class in England has yet produced. And John Burns knows them and loves them in return, and uses both his knowledge and his affection to rebuke, chastise them, and make them elevate themselves. Himself a non-smoker and a total abstainer, he never shirks from rubbing in his conviction that there is little the government can do for the workingman compared with what the workingman can do for himself No man has spoken out more strongly against drink and betting. No man has insisted more trenchantly that social and industrial reform must begin with the individual.

It is here where he parts company with Mr. Keir Hardie and his followers. They are Socialists, look to the state for everything, proclaim it as a natural right of every man to have remunerative work found for him, and are swiftly, as it seems to me, rousing the laboring classes to a very ugly mood. John Burns hates nothing so much as the thought of the English workingman becoming a prey to that cringing, shirking pauperization which Keir Hardie holds out as the highest social ideal. John Burns wishes to see the workingman brave, upright, and, above all, independent. From the very first he has had the profoundest contempt for the charity-mongers, vicarious philanthropists whose policy of spoon-feeding the unemployed ends, as he says, "in the demoralization of

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the donors and the degradation of the recipient." The conflict between himself and Keir Hardie is bitter and fundamental, and which of the two really represents the English workingman of to-day I should find it hard to determine. Some one has epitomized the nature of that conflict with a skill beyond my reach. On the one side is John Burns, "a working-class mind, with amazing grip and power, that has awakened to the case for modern society." On the other side is "the new wave of crusaders, aflame with the case against it." And these crusaders "storm across the weak and flimsy defenses of a self-doubting middle class—they capture the sentimentalists and philanthropists—they even recruit from ignorant, easy-going landlords and aristocrats—and then they find themselves, just in the gate of the innermost citadel, faced by a man of their own build and class! A Berserker man, fed with their own giant food, fighting with their own weapons, knowing their own strategy, conscious of their own weaknesses! A situation appalling, dramatic, terribly perilous."

MR. CHURCHILL IN "HIPPO CAMP"

THE mystery and danger and romance of African hunting is being vividly described by Winston Churchill, M.P., in the *Strand Magazine*. Mr. Churchill has been telling of his experiences with big game, serially, and in the current number of the magazine he portrays his experiences along the Nile. Here he found hippopotami and elephants in great abundance. We read:

We were soon among the hippopotami. Every two or three hundred yards, and at every bend of the river, we came upon a herd of from five to twenty. To us in a steam launch they threatened no resistance or danger. But their inveterate hostility to canoes leads to repeated loss of life among the native fishermen, whose frail craft are crumpled like eggshells in the snap of enormous jaws. Indeed, all the way from here to Nimule they are declared to be the scourge and terror of the Nile. Fancy mistaking a hippopotamus—almost the largest surviving mammal in the world—for a water-lily! Yet nothing is more easy. The whole river is dotted with floating lilies detached from any root and drifting along contentedly with the current. It is the habit of the hippo to loll in the water, showing only his eyes and the tips of his ears, and perhaps now and again a glimpse of his nose, and thus concealed his silhouette is, at three hundred yards, almost indistinguishable from the floating vegetation. I thought they also looked like giant cats peeping. So soon, however, as they saw us coming round a corner and heard the throbbing of the propeller, they would raise their whole heads out of the water to have a look, and then immediately dive to the bottom in disgust. Our practice was then to shut off steam and drift silently down upon them. In this way one arrives in the middle of the herd, and when curiosity or want of air compels them to come up again there is a chance of a shot. One great fellow came up to breathe within five yards of the boat, and the look of astonishment, of alarm, of indignation, in his large, expressive eyes—as with one vast snort he plunged below—was comical to see. These creatures are not easy to kill. They bob up in the most unexpected quarters, and are down again in a second. One does not like to run the risk of merely wounding them, and the target presented is small and vanishing. I shot one who sunk with a harsh sort of scream and thud of striking bullet. We waited about a long time for him to float up to the surface, but in vain, for he must have been carried into or under a bed of reeds and could not be retrieved.

Somewhere between Lake Albert and Nimule there is a place known only to the native guides and hunters, which is a kind of big-game village. Here the big fellows fairly swarmed. Mr. Churchill continues thus:

A dozen splendid water-buck were seen browsing on the crest of a little ridge within easy shot, and would have formed the quarry of any day but this; but our ambition soared above them, and we would not risk disturbing the jungle for all their beautiful horns. Then, we came slap up against the rhinoceros.

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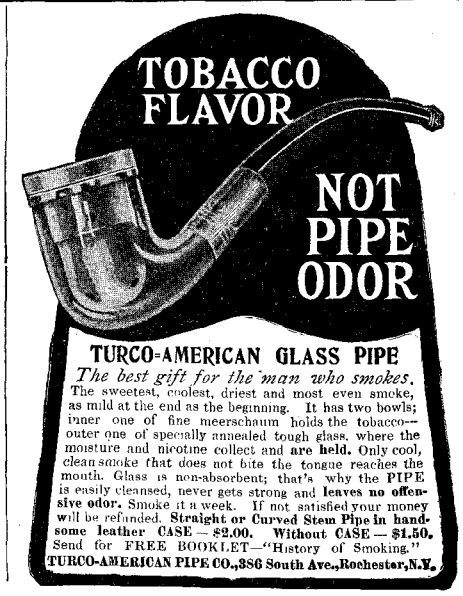

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How many I am not certain—four, at least. We had actually walked past them as they stood sheltering under the trees. Now, here they were, sixty yards away to the left rear—dark, dim, sinister bodies, just visible through the waving grass.

When you fire a heavy rifle in cold blood it makes your teeth chatter and your head ache. At such a moment as this one is almost unconscious alike of report and recoil. It might be a shot-gun. The nearest rhino was broadside on. I hit him hard with both barrels, and down he went, to rise again in hideous struggles—head, ears, horn flourished agonizingly above the grass, as if he strove to advance, while I loaded and fired twice more. That was all I saw. Two other rhinos escaped over the hill, and a fourth, running the other way, charged the native sailors who were carrying our observation-tower, who were very glad to drop it and scatter in all directions.

To shoot a good specimen of the white rhinoceros is an event sufficiently important in the life of a sportsman to make the day on which it happens bright and memorable in his calendar. But more excitement was in store for us before the night. About a mile from the spot where our victim lay we stopt to rest and rejoice, and, not least, refresh. The tower of observation—which had been dragged so painfully along all day—was set up, and, climbing it, I saw at once on the edge of the swamp no fewer than four more full-grown rhinoceros, scarcely four hundred yards away. A tall ant-hill, three hundred yards, gave us cover to stalk them, and the wind was exactly right. But the reader has dallied long enough in this hunter's paradise. It is enough to say that we killed two more of these monsters, while one escaped into the swamp, and the fourth charged wildly down upon us and galloped through our party without apparently being touched himself or injuring us. Then, marking the places where the carcasses lay, we returned homeward through the swamp, too triumphant and too tired to worry about the couple of enraged fugitives who lurked in its recesses. It was very late when we reached home, and our friends had already hewn the tusks out of a good elephant which Colonel Wilson had shot, and were roasting a buck which had conveniently replenished our larder. Such was our day at Hippo Camp, to which the ardent sportsman is recommended to repair when he can get some one to show him the way.

THE QUEEN OF ENGLAND'S HOBBY

QUEEN Alexandra's premier hobby is photography. In her busy life she has yet found time to become one of the most enthusiastic and competent photographers in all England. She is said to have albums containing over 10,000 photographs, all taken by her own hands. A writer in *Tit-Bits* tells the story thus:

For a period of sixteen years now the Queen has been a devotee of the camera. She possesses five cameras. It was, of course, as Princess of Wales that her Majesty made her first snapshot.

Altho to-day the Queen does really very little developing, she has so thoroughly mastered its technicalities that she is fully competent to enter the dark room which was specially built on the new royal yacht, the *Victoria and Albert*, at her instigation, and print off her films. Wherever the Queen goes—be it a cruise in the royal yacht to her home in Denmark or a ride across country in the Highlands—she is never without a camera. That she uses it well is evident when it is stated that during one of her Mediterranean cruises she secured 1,400 photographs in six weeks.

In her way of going to work she is most methodical. Her photographs fill many albums, and under each photograph her Majesty has written a description of the picture and the date when taken. They include a great variety of subjects, from the King's stud horses taken in the old days at the annual sale at Wolferton to portraits of her grandchildren on the lawn at Sandringham and the ruins of the Parthenon. The photographs of her grandchildren fill three albums alone and now amount to several thousand. They depict them at their games romping with each other, and one that made the King roar with laughter when he saw it has caught two of the younger sons of the Prince of Wales, each endeavoring to exert his right to a certain toy by the free use of his fists.

One is not surprized to hear that his Majesty has frequently fallen a victim to the ever alert camera of the Queen. What she regards as one of her best photographs of the King is that which depicts him talking to Lord Suffield in the grounds of Marlborough House. Then she has photographs of his Majesty running and in all sorts of unconventional positions. These very much amused the Kaiser when he was last in this country, and he is said to have begged the Queen for one of these humorous sets, as she terms them.

Then the Queen has put her hobby to a novel use. She has had certain photographs reproduced on china. This service is kept at Windsor, and only used by the Queen when entertaining her most intimate friends. Each cup contains a photographic reproduction, and they are all of the humorous type. One shows his Majesty running across the lawn to greet a friend. They say at Windsor that should his Majesty drop in to tea when this service is being used he never gets this cup, because he might accidentally drop it.

THE HUMAN SIDE OF PRESIDENT ELIOT

THE true personality of President Charles William Eliot of Harvard is known to but few of his intimate friends. To most of his lifelong associates on his faculty he is said to be as much of a riddle as he is to the average undergraduate. The inherent gentleness and kindliness of his nature are observed behind the popular picture of the fearless and untiring executive and citizen. Richard W. Child writes of this human side of President Eliot in *Collier's Weekly*. He says in part.

No one knows Eliot. Many know him well, but they do not know him all. Some have seen his character grow and ripen. They have been side by side with him. They have seen the little change after change in the lines of his face, which show in the comparison of his photographs of years ago and of now. They know better than the younger men how truly a drama is represented in these pictures. Better than others they see the significance of a high-raised head that has lifted higher and higher with age; a mouth that was firm in youth—the mouth of a judge of the Supreme Court—that the years have made more firm. But there is something within that they did not know when Eliot was a boy in college. They do not know it now. That inner character is as far from them, as undefinable, as mysterious as the personality of Zoroaster. His class in Harvard College—the class of 1853—wrote to him on his seventieth birthday, saying: "When we die, the first mention in our obituary notices is that we were classmates of President Eliot, and sometimes not much else is added." Well, they recognize his size, but even they know him not.

They remember him in college as an austere boy, ever impressing their instincts as being far away from them, ever impressing their mentalities as being very near and loving and human. One of his fellows, writing of those days, says that Eliot was shy and retiring. A poor choice of words. He was not shy and retiring unless the East Indian who sits upon the banks of the Ganges and thinks may be called shy and retiring. Oliver Wendell Holmes spoke of this kind of man as a Brahmin. But Eliot was not an Oriental then; he is not now. Then he studied and exercised hard, now, at seventy-five, he loves to run to a fire, like a boy, and, with Mrs. Eliot, rides a bicycle every early morning of the pleasant year. He is not a Brahmin. He cares too much for life. And tho he refused the offer of membership to several clubs when he was a student, and altho he was undoubtedly a "grind," he was not then and is not now a man of great importance to himself. In a faculty meeting not long ago a professor spoke to him a spontaneous word of praise—a statement of how secure was his name in the history of education. The president smiled. It was not until the meeting was breaking up that he said suddenly: "Who was president of the University a hundred years ago?" No one knew. And Eliot smiled again—that gentle smile of his, that curious little smile that one feels must mean a mind within that can lift itself out of the plane of other minds about. So many men try to imitate that kind of smile. Little men have said that Eliot is smug, but larger men are not so sure.

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He was the same years ago as he is now—inside. The passage of a half-century has shaped his character around him, but somewhere beneath there is that unchanging, hidden personality, shrouded in its heavy mantle. To the stranger he often directs interrogations like the interrogations of the highest type of Chinese mandarin: "Where were you born?" "Had your parents money?" Perhaps that will be all. It is like the doctor's questions: "Did you first notice a headache?" "Let me look into your throat." Mr. Eliot sinks back into his chair with a comfortable sigh and nods to you to say what you will. He has placed you. He has lifted your mantle. He draws his own about him—no man's eyes have seen beyond it, and it makes you feel his power. To those who have called him rude or cold, there is left only the feeling that now they sit before a man who is really good and great.

From boyhood up it has never been necessary for him to wear the studied postures or insignia of dignity. He shocked the Porto Ricans who came to the summer school by walking through Harvard Square carrying a huge watermelon that was all the more conspicuously and brilliantly green because the president of Harvard carried it.

He is human. Sometimes men graduate from college unwilling to believe it. They have passed him time after time without his recognition. They do not know that he is short-sighted; they would not believe that he has the most extraordinary knowledge of the annual body of youth for whom he broadly administers. In some cases they would be astonished to find out that he knew a great deal about their single personalities and aims. He walks by—a figure—the president—inspiring a distant affection and awe. But he was the man who chanced along when a sophomore was killed by a fall from a high place in the yard, and who, when the boy died a few hours later, would not telegraph or telephone, but at nearly seventy was driven many miles through a wet night to the little country home so that he might talk to the boy's father. And years ago when the smallpox got into the college and word was passed around the classroom that so and so was down with the disease, some one asked where he had been taken. "To Eliot's home," they said.

Once, too, there was a lonely freshman from the West who had come to a baseball song rehearsal in the yard. He timidly drew near to the torchlights and the circle of the crowd and leaned against a tree in the dark shadows until, suddenly warmed by the contagion of the cheers, he turned to the figure half-hidden in the gloom and said:

"This is great, eh?" "I enjoy it," said the other. It was the president.

One also remembers that a distinguished visitor at Mr. Eliot's summer home not many years ago was astounded early one morning by a repetition of thumps and bumps that shook the house. "You've done it, Sam," came the president's voice, and the visitor found that Mr. Eliot, a youth of sixty-odd summers, had been wrestling with his son on a landing and had rolled over and over down the stairs to the bottom. It was enough to give color to the suggestion by some one that Mr. Gompers, who had called Mr. Eliot an effeminate theorizer, should meet the president of Harvard, "give or take five pounds, at the ringside."

MISCELLANEOUS

AN ALPHABET BY ROYAL COMMAND

A VERY interesting form of written speech, devised by natives in an African kingdom, by royal decree, without apparent imitation of any existing system, is described in *La Nature* (Paris, October 31) by Joseph Delsaux. He remarks first of all that among human inventions, that of writing is one of those whose origin still remains most mysterious. The problem, long discust from all points of view—psychologic, historic, geographic, etc.—and endowed with new interest by the progress of Mediterranean archeology and ethnography, still remains unsolved. A recent discovery, which is really sensational, modifies this state of the question, and altho it authorizes

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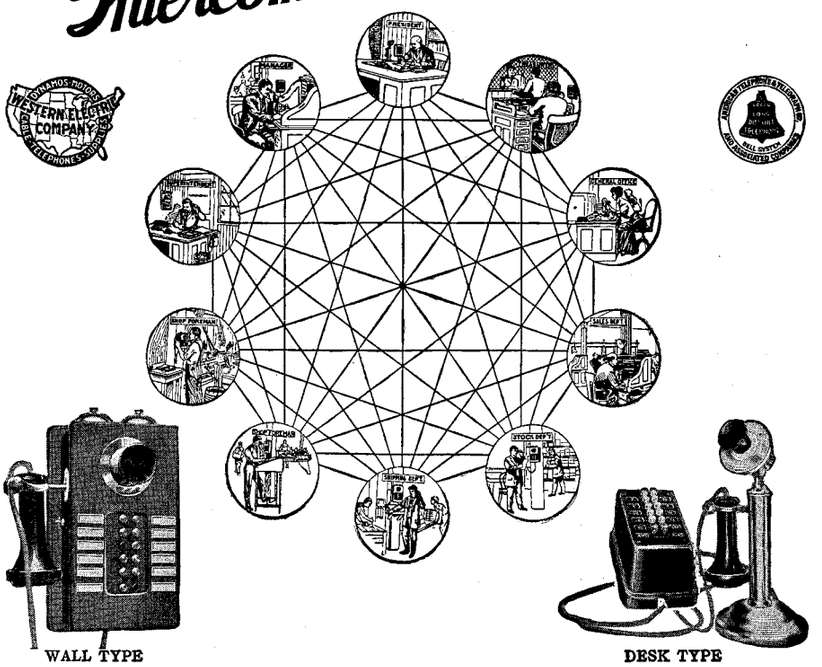

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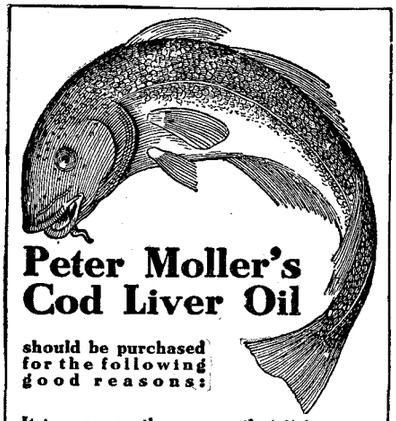

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no final conclusions it at least allows us to consider our difficulties decreased and furnishes some positive, tho partial, results. He refers to a system of negro writing, of recent origin and original creation, reported lately by Mr. Göhring, a missionary. Mr. Delsaux continues:

For a long time no type of writing has been known in Africa, belonging, properly to a negro people; the Egyptian, Phenician, Greek, Coptic, Latin, Hebrew, Ethiopian, Arabic, and Berber alphabets, all used at different epochs on African soil, have been employed by individual negroes or by negro peoples, without belonging to them, and without having been invented by them. For sixty years past, however, it has been known that there was at least one exception to this rule, and that in one region the negroes had taken the important step on the path of civilization consisting in the adoption of a system for insuring the permanence of ideas. In 1849, an American officer, Lieut. F. E. Forbes, reported the existence of a native alphabetic system among the Vaï, a people of Western Africa, living on the coast between Liberia and Sierra Leone. . . . Maurice Delafosse (1899) has shown that the alphabet is still used, and serves for books, private correspondence, friendly or commercial diaries . . . and the translation of various works from Arabic.

There is a native tradition, the writer goes on to say, that this alphabet was invented by a commission of eight persons, whose names have been preserved; but Delafosse rejects this. The alphabet, he thinks, dates back to the close of the seventeenth century, and it presents certain curious points of similarity with the Berber alphabet, from which it may have been partly imitated. Göhring's discovery is of a much more original system of writing—not properly alphabetic at all, but syllabic. It belongs to the region known as Banum in the German Kamerun, not far from the Vaï country. Of this syllabic system the writer says:

It is entirely original; that is to say, the signs employed were invented wholesale, without imitation from any existing type of writing. Besides, the date and circumstances of its invention are definitely known.

The region of Banum . . . is now governed by a young king, Njoya, who has much initiative. . . . In his father's reign some Haoussa merchants brought to the kingdom some Arabic books, which interested Njoya, then sixteen years old, very much. He bought seven of them at a high price. It would have seemed natural for the young Njoya to learn Arabic, . . . but he refused, partly through pride and partly through patriotism. . . . He assembled a number of his soldiers and ordered each to invent a special sign for each monosyllabic word, and for polysyllabic words as many as the word contained syllables. He compared all the signs thus obtained and simplified or added to them to his taste.

The writing being once settled upon, the king organized a system of instruction; he bought slates from missionaries and set to work to teach his subjects personally. He corresponded with them, to give them practise, and by the middle of 1907 he had in his capital more than six hundred natives who could read and write. Moreover, the king has begun archives; he enters receipts and expenses in special books, etc.

All this, Mr. Delsaux reminds us, is of the greatest interest in throwing light upon the general origin of written speech. Here we have an original form of such speech starting up and developing before our very eyes. In the first place, how did Njoya's soldiers invent their signs? Many of them appear to be ideograms, or symbols, representing the meanings of words as well as their sounds. Pure ideograms antedate the invention of writing and have been used throughout Africa, especially in Dahomey, where the natives have an ideographic system of hieroglyphics in which they have pictured their history on the walls of the royal palaces. These, however, in no way constitute writing; they do not represent words, but are merely conventionalized pictures. On the contrary, the ideograms used in Banum all have phonetic values; they indicate sounds. This remarkable case of invention by royal decree deserves additional watching and study, and doubtless will receive it.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FLEISCHMANN'S COMPRESSED YEAST HAS NO EQUAL

THE LINES OF THE HAND

THE lines of the hand reveal not the future, but the past—so we are told in an article on "The Chiromancy of the Orang-utan," in *Cosmos* (Paris). The writer compares the lines of this great ape with those of man and shows the difference of function indicated by their character and arrangement. His conclusion is that there can be no community of descent between man and ape. We read:

The orang-utan's hand is much longer and narrower than the human hand. This is due principally to the great elongation of the metacarpal bones; but the phalanges are also proportionally longer than in man. The thumb is quite short and rudimentary; it does not extend to the end of the metacarpal bone of the index finger.

It is particularly interesting to compare the lines of the hand in man and the orang-utan. Contrary to the custom of the palmists, who chose the left hand in order to give their doings a magical air, we shall choose the right hand . . . because it is, not conventionally, but by natural law, the most active.

If we examine the palm of man we observe that the lines that exist even on the fingers are visibly due to movements of flexion, since they coincide with all the joints that allow of these movements, and that they are changed into deep furrows when the hand is entirely closed.

Two very remarkable lines run almost parallel from the base of the index finger to the inner edge of the thumb. They are about a centimeter apart. They do not cross the palm transversally but very obliquely, the inner end of each being much nearer the wrist than the outer end. These lines are due to the flexion of the fingers over the palm, and they are deeper as this bending is more accentuated. . . .

On the palmar face of an orang's right hand we find a corresponding series of lines. . . . They are remarkable in that their direction is rather transversal than oblique. . . . What is the meaning of this difference? Professor Goodsir, of Edinburgh, well indicated it some time ago, by showing that a man's hand can grasp a sphere, while a monkey's hand can only grasp a cylinder.

The oblique lines of a man's hand show clearly that the fingers do not fold straight over on the palm, but are directed somewhat obliquely toward the thumb. Thus the lines due to this bending movement are oblique, that is, at right angles with the axis of motion—the fingers being opposed to the thumb. In the orang, on the contrary, the fingers fold directly over, and the hand is thus better fitted to grasp a cylindrical object such as the branch of a tree, while it is not so well adapted to grasp a sphere, as is man's hand. . . . . .

It might be supposed that the lines in the palm of the hand are produced after birth, . . . but this is not so. Sir William Turner says: "These lines exist on the infant's hands at the moment of birth, and I have seen them in an embryo not more than 90 millimeters [3½ inches] long. They appear on the palm months before the child can make any use of its hands. . . . The lines are therefore not acquired after birth. . . . They must be regarded as hereditary characteristics transmitted from generation to generation, to all human beings. They are correlated with the movements of the fingers, which command the activity of man's hand and determine its direction.

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It is not the future, O chiromantists, that is revealed to us by the lines of the hand; it is the past! It is the whole past of the human species, since the first man. . . . Adam was a man like us, and not the hypothetical ancestor, more monkey than man . . . who never existed, since he has not transmitted to us the lines of his hand!

For let us not forget that these lines are the functional characteristics of the hand; those of man are not those of the monkey, because the hands do not function alike. These two hands are irreducible; they have not the same skeleton, the same muscles, the same movements, the same form. Man's hand, by the variety and suppleness of its movements, is a marvelous organ; the hand of the orang is a simple grasping organ. . . . . .

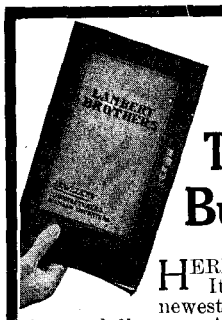
In other respects, the orang's chiromancy is more complicated than man's, for the anthropoid has four hands instead of two, and we must also examine its posterior hands comparatively with man's feet.

The orang's foot, in short, is not a foot at all, but a hand, fitted for grasping the branches of trees, like the other hands. The human foot has few lines; the orang's has them in abundance, and their obliquity shows that he can grasp a sphere with it much more easily than with his hand. Hence the name "quadrumana" or four-handed creatures, applied to all the monkey-like animals.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CUTTING IRON WITH OXYGEN

AN ingenious method of rapidly cutting through an iron or steel plate, which has recently come into use, is described, in *Knowledge and Scientific News* (London, November). Says this magazine:

"It is based upon the fact that when iron at a high temperature is acted upon by a fine jet of oxygen the resulting iron oxid is more fusible than the iron itself, and passing away exposes a fresh surface of the metal to the attack of the gas, so that a cut is produced along the line of action. In the early attempts to utilize this method in practise, the metal was first heated to the required temperature in an oxyhydrogen flame, and then subjected to the action of the oxygen jet. Now, however, the heating and oxidation are done at the same time, and the resulting cut is much sharper. In one form of apparatus used for this process the metal is heated by means of an oxyacetylene flame, from the center of which issues a jet of oxygen. In illustration of the rapidity with which the process works, some experiments of M. L. Guillet may be cited. For instance, an armor plate 6¼ inches thick and 3¼ feet in length, was cut in two in 10 minutes, while manholes could be cut in plates ¾ to 1⅛ inch in thickness in 4 to 5 minutes. In parallel experiments upon the same piece of metal, a groove 1½ to 2½ inches deep was cut by the oxygen process in 7 minutes, whereas with a pneumatic chisel a groove of about the same length but only one-quarter as deep, took an hour to cut. The new method has also given very satisfactory results in the rapid removal of the heads of rivets when plating has to be separated, only a few seconds' treatment being necessary for fusing off the head of a rivet ⅞ inch in thickness. With regard to the effect of the oxygen upon the metal adjoining the cut, experiments have shown that the depreciation is but slight."



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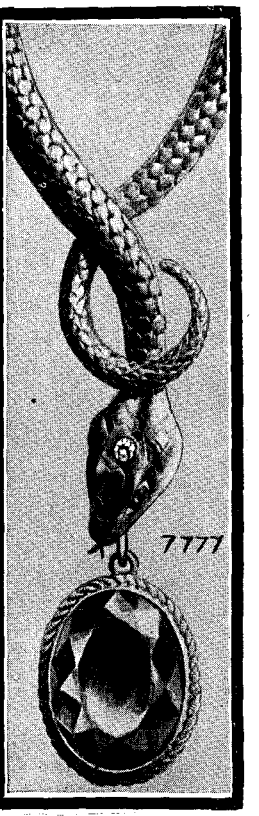

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FISHING UP TELEGRAPH CABLES

As we all know, cables have occasionally to be grappled and pulled to the surface for repairs, or in wartime for destruction; but it appears that modern deep-sea fishing catches them oftener than is good for them. Hundreds of breaks yearly are caused by the huge and heavy apparatus of the modern deep-sea fisher, whose trawls drag the sea-bottom for fish and not seldom bring up a stray telegraph cable, much to its detriment. The cable companies want legislative protection for their lines, and the fishermen want payment for damage done to their apparatus. Says *Cosmos* (Paris, October 3):

During recent years methods of deep-sea fishing have been revolutionized: the modest trawls once operated by fishing-boats have now become huge machines towed by steamers. These trawlers, which originated in England, have multiplied to a remarkable degree, and France now has a fleet of them. After experimenting on our own coasts with wonderful success from the standpoint of the size of the catch —but perhaps less from that of the conservation of the marine fauna, they have extended the field of their exploits. First they tried the coast of Iceland; this year they have invaded the Banks of Newfoundland, superseding, altogether, or almost, the old method of fishing with lines.

Altho the inventors of these boats are to be praised for their enterprise, some inconvenience has resulted. The heavy trawl catches on telegraphic cables that lie on the sea-bottom; it breaks them, and very often, when the trawl brings them to the surface the fishermen, being unable to disentangle them, and seeing nothing else to do, cut them, thus solving the problem in the fabled, and somewhat brutal way of Alexander the Great.

The long-line hooks of the Newfoundlanders could never cause such a disaster. As they were not dragged along the bottom, they rarely caught on the cables. If by chance they did so, the cable came off victorious in the encounter; a hook was lost, and that was all.

The anchors of the fishermen are not nearly so dangerous, for only by extraordinary chance could one be dropt immediately over a cable.

The English steam-trawlers are equally destructive; they dig huge furrows in the sea-bottom in all directions, and could hardly escape meeting cables; they often break them to the great detriment of international communication and of the revenues of the operating companies. In three months the American Commercial Cable Company spent $105,000 to mend breaks thus caused.

In the month of May last the breaks were of daily occurrence in one or another of the thirteen cables now joining America to the Old World, and these breaks were in the open sea forty miles from the coast, in waters frequented by the fishermen. The cable companies are now demanding laws to keep fishermen away from the waters through which their cables pass; but the fishermen, on their part, are objecting to these as obstacles that encumber the bed of the ocean and cause continual damage to their fishing apparatus. Every advance has its reverse side!"—*Translation made for* The Literary Digest.

WESTERN MEDICINE IN CHINA

The late Emperor of China is said to have been partial to European methods of medical treatment, and the report that he discarded his European physicians just before his death and relied wholly on Chinese medical aid, is regarded as suspicious by those who think that he met death by violence. Western medicine is making much progress in some parts of China. Interesting light on the amount of that progress in Hongkong is thrown by a recent report of the Tung Wah Hospital, at which all patients have the choice of whether they will be treated by European or by Chinese methods. Says *The British Medical Journal* (London, November 7):

Some of the preferences shown are interesting; thus, the majority of the patients suffering from malarial fever seem last year to have chosen European treatment, whereas those suffering from dysentery exprest the opposite preference. So, too, did the patients suffering from beri-beri, diseases of the respiratory system, of the digestive system, and from local injuries. In the other classes of diseases the balance was usually a little in favor of European practises. The net result was that of 3,354 patients, 1,711 chose European, and 1,643 Chinese treatment. This, as compared with the previous year, is a slight growth of the percentage preferring Western medicine. As regards mortality, the rate, as might have been expected, is greatly in favor of the latter; thus, of the 1,711 patients treated by European methods only 330 died, whereas no fewer than 522 died out of the 1,643 patients treated by Chinese methods.

The diseases in which European methods seem to have entirely won the day are those of the eye; for of the total of 79 ophthalmic in-patients, only 2 chose Chinese methods. This is a result upon which Dr. G. Montague Harston, who is in charge of the ophthalmic indepartment, and his three Chinese assistants, are entitled to congratulation. Trachoma must be exceedingly prevalent in the colony, for no less than 31 per cent. of all the new cases presenting themselves at the hospital in the in-patient and out-patient departments were sufferers from this disease. It is satisfactory, therefore, to note that a determined effort is now being made to deal with this source of blindness among the native population. On the representations of Dr. G. M. Harston of the extent to which trachoma is prevalent and of its terrible results, the Government has approved of the issue of regulations for the guidance of school-managers, and is taking all other measures which elsewhere have been found of value in dealing with this form of ophthalmia.

ENGLAND'S IDEAS OF AN EX-PRESIDENT'S FUTURE

The London *Times* has been exercising itself in a long editorial as to the fate of an American ex-President. The editor of this characteristically British organ is not satisfied, like the frivolous *Figaro* of Paris, that he should simply be a Nimrod of renown, and fight "all his (political) battles o'er again" among the wild beasts of Africa. Nor does he agree with the Paris *Gaulois* that his natural destiny is to wield the blue pencil and become the thunderer in the editorial columns of a great newspaper. There is no pension and no title and no Marlborough House for him to accept as tokens of his people's gratitude. It is a pity, says *The Times*, that in the case of the President of our Republic "his office is still governed by the simple ideas of a more or less mythical heroic age." His "powers are in some respects unique." The office "makes constantly increasing demands upon the abilities of its holder." Yet on the completion of his term the country refuses to recognize his services. He "simply drops back into private life and has to resume, as best he can, the private activities upon which he previously depended for his subsistence." This, "to the rest of the world," is "a strange and anomalous arrangement." Yet an ex-President is one of the most valuable men in the nation. His talents, his experience, the trial to which his honor has been successfully submitted, prove him to be of fine gold. Besides, the world, particularly the transatlantic world, has entirely changed since the days of "Jeffersonian simplicity." Nor "does it comport with the dignity of a great and wealthy nation that a man selected by its suffrage to fill the highest office in its bestowal, to deal with its most important interests, and to represent it in the eyes of the world, should simply be dropt at the end of four years with as little ceremony as if he were a tide-waiter." This earnest and remarkable article concludes in the following words:

However natural such procedure may have seemed

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to the founders of the Constitution, does it now correspond in any degree to the position of the United States among the nations, or to the magnitude of the responsibility thrown upon the President? Is it likely that the founders of the Constitution themselves would ever have adopted such an arrangement if they could have foreseen the unprecedented development of the State at whose birth they presided? These questions, it seems to us, can be replied to only by an emphatic negative. To the argument from national dignity must be added that from national interests. The President, whether he be one of the greatest or only one of the average type, must inevitably acquire a great fund of experience and of knowledge of national business. He must obtain a familiarity with foreign affairs such as very few of his countrymen can boast. He becomes a national asset, and it is reasonable that the knowledge and experience he has acquired should remain at the disposal and in the service of the nation. It is not reasonable or wise to extinguish them for all national purposes by relegating him to an undistinguished place among ordinary citizens absorbed in personal affairs.

The strange thing is that *The Times* really has no plan by which the genius, learning, and moral enthusiasm of the ex-chief Magistrate is to be utilized without granting him another term, altho with strange illogicality the editorial is entitled "What America Should Do with ex-Presidents," leaving echo to answer "what?"

A HAIL-STORM GUIDED BY AN ELECTRIC LINE

A CASE in which the course of a hail-storm was determined by that of an electric transmission-line is reported from Vaucluse, France. The storm, which occurred on June 26 last, swept over an area of about one and one-half miles. Says *Science Abstracts* (London, October 26):

Its direction corresponded to that of a 45,000-volt three-phase transmission-line which has been operating for under a year. The line is roughly parallel to a chain of mountains 1,000 to 1,100 meters [about 3,300 feet] in height, called the Lubéron, which has a reputation for attracting hail, is at an altitude of from 200 to 400 meters [650 to 1,300 feet] and is situated from 3 to 5 kilometers [2 to 4 miles] south of the Lubéron. A number of narrow valleys run down from the chain and are cut at right angles by the line. It was observed that the storm, on encountering, at its start, one of these valleys, at first followed it toward the Lubéron, then crossed it at a point where the bank dipt, rejoined the course of the electric line, which it had not completely deserted, and thence followed the latter closely till the hail stopt. The effects of the storm were felt most strongly in the immediate vicinity of the line, decreasing gradually on either side. At the center of the stricken zone, along the trace and following the contours of the electric cables, the hail fell without rain during nearly a quarter of an hour, while at the two sides it was accompanied by water. Storms in this region generally come in the opposite direction to that which this one took, and without bringing hail. The author suggests that the observations indicate that the action of the current had some effect in attracting and directing the storm. A landowner, who was 400 meters [1,300 feet] from the cables in the region where the storm began, reported having seen near the cables three great balls twice the size of a man's head, which remained suspended for a moment, and then exploded immediately before the fall of hail. The author remarks that while there is little doubt that the transmission-line conducted the storm, whether it attracted it is more questionable.

Historical Relic.—The visitors in the historical museum gazed curiously at a small feather pillow which nestled in a glass case.

"*I don't see anything unusual about that pillow,*" remarked one of the visitors, turning to the guide.

"It's a very valuable pillow," replied the guide. "That is Washington's original headquarters."—*Lippincott's.*

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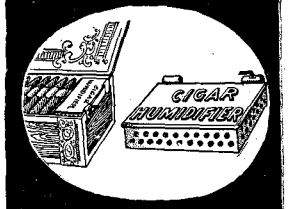
I DEPEND for your patronage entirely upon your first order. Wouldn't it be foolish then to send you anything but a cigar that will "make good"? It's worth while to get a chance to "show you"—and that's why I'm willing to lose on your initial order.

If I were a retailer and wanted 10c or three for a quarter for my Panatelas, I wouldn't be overcharging you—that's the price you pay every time you buy a cigar of same quality at retail. I sell more cigars than 1000 retailers combined—make every cigar I sell, and sell them direct to you—the smoker, at factory prices. The fact that I am doing by far the largest "direct to the smoker" cigar business as is generally admitted, is pretty good proof of the quality I deliver.



I want you to get 100 of my Panatelas—and if it's your first order, I'll send you the above five articles with my compliments of the season. If the cigar won't make a customer of you, I'm "stung."

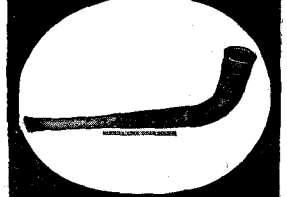
Morton R. Edwin Panatela

is five inches long, made of the choicest Havana tobacco. And when I say Havana, I mean just what I say. It is one of those cigars that makes you hate to throw away the butt, and you can take my word for it, you never smoked anything like it for less than 10c.

There is another reason why I can sell you 100 Morton R. Edwin Panatelas at $2.40. I do a cash business. If I sent my cigars on credit to thousands of individuals throughout the country, I suppose I would have to charge you something like $5.00 instead of $2.40. There would be enough people taking advantage of me to force me to add to the price of *your* cigars the amount I lose on somebody else's.

THIS XMAS OFFER HOLDS GOOD UNTIL DECEMBER 31st, 1908

The five free articles go only with your first order—be that for 100 or 1000 cigars. I will, however, fill an additional order and include the five Xmas gifts if I am instructed to ship direct to a friend of yours. Of course—you know my object.



You can return any cigar you buy from me if you don't like it. My cigars are never fully sold until you have smoked them. It's easy to get your money back—just ask for it.

Morton R. Edwin

Dept. K. 64-68 and 67-69 West 125th St., New York.

Make remittance payable to Edwin Cigar Co.
References: The State Bank of New York, Dun & Bradstreets.

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Welcome Change.—THE MUSICIAN (presenting plate)—"With the compliments of the band, sir."

THE VISITOR (taking the contents)—"Many thanks. It's not much, but it's welcome change after the false notes you've been circulating for the last half hour."—*Sketch.*

An Apt Comparison.—His majesty's inspector was testing the class in general knowledge.

"Now, lads," he said, gravely, "your teacher, I expect, has explained to you the meanings of most of the mottoes which apply to the months of the year. Thus, 'If February gives much snow, a fine summer it doth foreshow,' and 'In January if sun appear, March and April pay full dear.' But I wonder which of you can remember what comes in like a lion and goes out like a lamb?"

There was an awestruck silence for a few moments, and then a pale-looking boy said:

"Please, sir, it's our landlord when he gets his arrears paid up!"—*London Answers.*

A Statesman.—Shortly after Mr. Gladstone's death a local politician delivered an address upon the life of the statesman before a school. When he had finished, he said, "Now, can any of you tell me what a statesman is?" A little hand went up, and a little girl replied, "A statesman is a man who makes speeches." "Hardly that," answered the politician, who loved to tell this story. "For instance, I sometimes make speeches, and yet I am not a statesman." The little hand again went up. "I know," and the answer came triumphantly, "a statesman is a man who makes good speeches!"—*Christian Register.*

The Missing End.—An Irishman on board a man-of-war was ordered to haul in a tow-line. After pulling in forty or fifty fathoms, he muttered to himself: "Surely it's as long as to-day and to-morrow. It's a good week's work for any five in the ship. Bad luck to the leg or the arm it'll leave at last. What, more of it yet? Och, murder! The say's mighty deep, to be sure!" After continuing in a similar strain, he suddenly stopt short, and, addressing the officer, exclaimed, "Bad manners to me, sir, if I don't think somebody's cut off the other end of it! It's missing."—*Christian Register.*

Early Lessons in Finance.—"I see that you look out for number one in all your financial and political transactions."

"Yes," answered Mr. Dustin Stax; "when I studied grammar as a boy, one of the first things I learned was that the first person singular should always be carefully capitalized."—*Washington Star.*

The Doctor's Work.—A physician was once arguing with his lawyer friend concerning the personal characteristics of one of the latter's clients. "It's no use," he said finally, "you can't make an angel out of a man."

"No, that's so, I can't," rejoined the other with feeling. "We have to leave that for you doctors."—*Christian Register.*

Proud of Them.—"Pardner," said the tall tramp at the water-tank, "yer don't seem much worried about dem openings in de under part of yer shoe."

"I guess not," chuckled the short tramp as he warmed his feet on the hot cinders; "dey are de windows of me sole."—*Chicago News.*

A Fast Pace.—"How fast does a motor-car take you?"

"It depends on what you mean," answered Mr. Chuggins. "Over the roads it goes at the same pace as most of them, but when it comes to running into debt, it's got 'em all beat."—*Washington Star.*

After Church.—"What was that sentence the choir repeated so often during the litany?"

"As near as I could make out it was 'We are all miserable singers.'"—*Boston Courier.*

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Nearly Hopeless.—A doctor came up to a patient in an insane asylum, slapped him on the back, and said: "Well, old man, you're all right. You can run along and write your folks that you'll be back home in two weeks as good as new."

The patient went off gaily to write his letter. He had it finished and sealed, but when he was licking the stamp it slipped through his fingers to the floor, lighted on the back of a cockroach that was passing, and stuck. The patient hadn't seen the cockroach—what he did see was his escaped postage-stamp zigzagging aimlessly across the floor to the baseboard, wavering up over the baseboard, and following a crooked trail up the wall and across the ceiling. In deprest silence he tore up the letter that he had just written and dropt the pieces on the floor.

"Two weeks! Hell!" he said. "I won't be out of here in three years."—*Everybody's Magazine.*

Nearer His Size.—"Mamma," said little Fred, "this catechism is awfully hard. Can't you get me a kittychism?"—*Chicago News.*

Not Very Useful.—A man who stuttered badly went to a specialist, and after ten difficult lessons learned to say quite distinctly, "Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers." His friends congratulated him upon this splendid achievement.

"Yes," said the man doubtfully, "but it's s-s-such a d-d-deucedly d-d-d-difficult rem-mark to w-w-work into an ordin-n-nary c-c-convers-s-sa-tion, y' know."—*Everybody's Magazine.*

Not a Smile.—"I never knew until I attended the horse-show what an absurd term 'horse laugh' was."

"What imprest you?"

"Why, there's no such thing as a horse laugh. The horses looked right at the ladies' hats and didn't even smile."—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Repartee.—This is how a driver of the prison van known as "Black Maria" distinguished himself. A would-be wit on the causeway hailed him:

"Got any room inside, Robert?"

"There's room for one," replied the driver; "we kep' it for you."

Not entirely disconcerted, the wit made another shot:

"What's your fare?" he asked.

The answer entirely extinguished him.

"Bread and water—same as you had before."—*Tit-Bits.*

Beastly Intelligence.—"More than five thousand elephants a year go to make our piano keys," remarked the student boarder who had been reading the scientific notes in a patent-medicine almanac.

"For the land's sake!" exclaimed the landlady. "Ain't it wonderful what some animals can be trained to do?"—*Chicago News.*

Just What She Wanted.—The lecturer had been describing some of the sights he had seen abroad. "There are some spectacles," he said, "that one never forgets."

"I wish you could tell me where I can get a pair of them," exclaimed an old lady in the audience. "I'm always forgetting mine."—*Chicago News.*

Good Pay, Short Hours—A certain cottage and its old mistress had improved so greatly in comfort and appearance that a visitor shrewdly surmised that the son of the house, a lazy ne'er-do-well, had turned over a new leaf. He inquired about it.

"Yes, sir, my son's in work now," said the smiling old mother. "Takes good money, he does, too. All he has to do is to go twice a day to the circus and put his head in the lion's mouth. The rest of his time 'e 'as to himself."—*Youth's Companion.*

Honest.—CASHLY (at the club)—"Is your wife entertaining this winter?"

STOCKSOM—"Not very."—*New York Tribune.*

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Well Done.—YOUNG SURGEON (in hospital, after having just removed a patient's leg)—"Does the operation meet your approval, doctor?"

HEAD SURGEON—"Very well done, except for a slight mistake."

YOUNG SURGEON—"Why, what's the matter?"

HEAD SURGEON—"You've amputated the wrong leg."—*Illustrated Bits.*

Rational.—The colonel of a volunteer regiment camping in Virginia came across a private on the outskirts of the camp, painfully munching on something. His face was wry and his lips seemed to move only with the greatest effort.

"What are you eating?" demanded the colonel.

"Persimmons, sir."

"Good heavens! Haven't you got any more sense than to eat persimmons at this time of the year? They'll pucker the very stomach out of you!"

"I know, sir. That's why I'm eatin' them. I'm tryin' to shrink me stomach to fit me rations."—*Everybody's Magazine.*

Desperate.—HEIRESS—"But, father, that handsome foreign count says he will do something desperate and awful if I do not marry him."

FATHER (dryly)—"He will. He will have to go to work."—*The Pittsburg Observer.*

Not Far Wrong.—A girl was required to write a brief sketch of Queen Elizabeth. Her paper contained this sentence: "Elizabeth was so dishonest that she stole her soldiers' food."

The teacher was puzzled, and called the girl.

"Where did you get that notion?"

"Why, that's what it says in the history."

The book was sent for, and the passage was found. It read: "Elizabeth was so parsimonious that she even pinched her soldiers' rations."—*The Bookman.*

Eggs and Science.—"My dear," said the wife of the eminent professor, "the hens have scratched up all that eggplant seed you sowed."

"Ah, jealousy!" mused the professor. And he sat down and wrote a twenty-page article on the "Development of Envy in the Minds of the Lower Grade of Bipeds."—*Baltimore American.*

A Tale of Two Cities.—"Say," queried the would-be humorist, "where is that place, Atoms, that so many people are blown to?"

"It's just the other side of Effigy, the place in which so many people are hanged," answered the solemn person.—*Chicago News.*

His View of It.—VICAR OF POPPLETON—"I hear you have been over at Appleton church the last two Sundays, Bates. How would you like it if your cattle strayed into somebody else's field?"

BATES—"I shouldn't object, if so be the pasture was better."—*Punch.*

On Edge.—"You are a pretty sharp boy, Tommy."

"Well, I'd ought to be. Pa takes me out in the woodshed and strops me three or four times a week."—*Harper's Weekly.*

The Practical Kind.—HE (savagely)—"So another judge has decided the same old thing—a wife's right to search her husband's pocket."

SHE (suavely)—"Don't say 'same old thing.' I am sure that is a matter in which there is seeking after a great deal of change."—*Baltimore American.*

Limited Understanding.—"It does seem strange," remarked the party who seemed to be thinking aloud.

"What seems strange?" queried the innocent bystander.

"That after getting a man in hot water a woman can't understand why he should boil over," explained the noisy thinker.—*Chicago News.*

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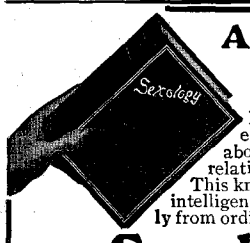

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Natural History.—A certain father who is fond of putting his boys through natural-history examinations is often surprized by their mental agility. He recently asked them to tell him "what animal is satisfied with the least nourishment." "The moth!" one of them shouted confidently. "It eats nothing but holes."—*Youth's Companion.*

Her Indorsement.—"Madam," said the teller of a bank in Baltimore to a woman who had handed him a check to cash—"madam, you have forgotten to indorse."

A worried smile came to the woman's face; but she took back the paper and wrote something on the back thereof.

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"The —— Bank has always paid me whatever it owed, and you need have no worry. Therefore, I indorse this check. Very truly yours, Anna M. Blank."—*Harper's.*

He Got the Day Off.—EMPLOYER—"Whose funeral do you want to go to?"

OFFICE BOY—"The umpire's."—*New York Sun.*

A Little Savage.—LITTLE NEPHEW—"Auntie, did you marry an Indian?"

AUNT—"Why do you ask such silly questions, Freddie?"

LITTLE NEPHEW—"Well, I saw some scalps on your dressing-table."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

His Ailment.—MEDICAL STUDENT—"What did you operate on that man for?"

EMINENT SURGEON—"Two hundred dollars."

MEDICAL STUDENT—"I mean, what did he have?"

EMINENT SURGEON—"Two hundred dollars."—*The Christian Register.*

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STAGE MANAGER—"Yes, they knew you weren't really dead."—*Tit-Bits.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign.

November 22.—The Shah of Persia issues a proclamation definitely refusing to give a constitution to the people.

November 23.—Lord Roberts, in a speech before the House of Lords, warns England that an army of 1,000,000 men will be needed to guard against invasion.

Bulgaria and Turkey reach a basis of agreement, by which Turkey will receive $8,000,000 for the Oriental Railway property and $12,000,000 as the capital value of the Rumelian tribute.

November 24.—The towns of Aquin and Jeremie, in Haiti, rise against the government, and the insurgents capture the gunboat *Croyant.*

The Shah of Persia revokes his proclamation refusing to grant a constitution to the people.

November 25.—Over 100 lives are lost by the burning of the steamer *Sardinia* at the entrance of the harbor of Valetta.

November 26.—The discovery and frustration of an alleged plot to kill the Empress Dowager of Russia are made known in St. Petersburg.

Domestic.

November 21.—Ten persons are killed and a score hurt by the explosion of the boiler on the Mississippi-River steamer *H. M. Carter.*

Samuel Gompers is reelected president of the American Federation of Labor at the convention in Denver.

November 22.—Tang Shao Yi, high commissioner of China to the United States, to return thanks for the remission of part of the Boxer indemnity, arrives in San Francisco on his way to Washington.

Andrew Carnegie, in a magazine article, declares for tariff for revenue only.

November 23.—Governors and other delegates from the New-England States meet at Boston in a conference on the conservation of national resources.

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

☞ *The Lexicographer does not answer anonymous communications.*

"F. S.," Lawler, La.—The word *chord* as a term in music is pronounced in the same way as *cord*, a piece of string.

A CORRESPONDENT challenges the accuracy of the answer given to "B. F." in THE LITERARY DIGEST issue of November 14. He says: "In answering the question the Lexicographer very properly corrects the sentence, but in giving the reason he says: 'The word being the object of the transitive verb "let," it should be "me." I am quite sure that the Lexicographer must have been rushed when he wrote that, for the word 'me' is not the object of the verb 'let,' but is the subject (?) of the infinitive 'to fight' ('to' being understood)."

The interrogation-point after the word "subject" is inserted by the Lexicographer. The ruling referred to concerns the sentence: "Let Mr. Taft and me fight it out alone." In this sentence "me" is just as clearly the object of the verb "let" as if it stood before the words "Mr. Taft," in which case the sentence would read: "Let *me* and Mr. Taft fight it out alone." The conjunction "and" between the two objects shows that, in its action, the transitive verb "let" applies to both "me" and "Mr. Taft." On page 628 of Goold Brown's "Grammar of English Grammars" our correspondent will find the following: "Let is, in fact, always a principal verb, because, as we now apply it, *it is always transitive*. It commonly governs an objective noun or pronoun, and also an infinitive without the sign *to;* as, 'Rise up, let *us* go!" Where "let" is in the imperative mood it has for its subject "you" *exprest* or *understood*.

In the sentence cited "me" is not the *subject* of the infinitive "to fight"; it is not even the *object* of "to fight." The pronoun "it" is the object of "to fight," and the pronoun "me" is the object of "let" as are also the words "Mr. Taft."

"L. M. O.," Ephraim, Utah.—"In the quotation from the Bible, 'With all that in every place call upon the name of Jesus Christ our Lord both their's and our's' is not the correct form 'both theirs and ours'?"

This is a point of grammar that is disputed. Some grammarians hold that the words "hers," "ours," "yours," "theirs," etc., should be written with an apostrophe, on the assumption that these words are personal pronouns in the possessive case, and that the possessive case of pronouns should be formed like that of nouns. Goold Brown, however, advocates the use of these pronouns without the apostrophe, which seems to be the form generally accepted.

"I. M. G.," Bisbee, Ariz.—"Is the phrase 'on the road' not properly exprest by the two French words 'en route'?"

The expression "on the road" has two meanings. The first is "on the way," which is the equivalent of the French phrase "en route." The second is "traveling, especially in the pursuit of one's business or calling, as a commercial traveler." The French expression "en route" can not be used in this sense.

"R. E. O.," Cortland, N. Y.—"Is it proper to use the word 'ought' for zero?"

The word "ought" is a corruption of "naught," which is the proper word to use for the cipher 0.

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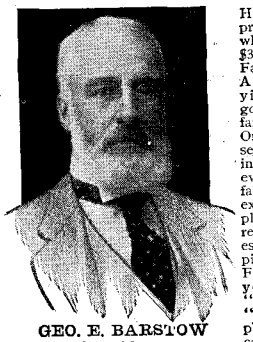

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Or a Business Farm as a reserve source of living income in case of need, and in all events a profitably operated farm, where the climate is unexcelled, affording an ideal place and way to occasionally rest and recreate while interestingly and profitably occupied.

First—I want to submit for your consideration our "Papers in Proof." These "Papers" are a collection of photographic reproductions in colors, from originals, are profusely illustrated and handsomely bound. They are presented in a form in keeping with the character of the Enterprise and the Community which they describe. They comprise the testimony of many people that ten acres of Barstow-Pecos Valley Land can be made to yield from $1000.00 to $5000.00 annually. We have gathered together in this form the testimony of men of national prominence, as well as growers on the land; and what they have to say will be submitted for your impartial consideration.

I do not mean to hold out to the reader that ten acres of Barstow-Pecos Valley Land will yield $1000.00 to $5000.00 a year to its owner without effort on his part. But I do maintain that such results are possible for any industrious man who will apply average intelligence to his industry,

And I further submit a practical plan whereby a limited number of non-resident owners may reap such profits,—less a reasonable amount for competent superintendence for which we undertake to *arrange, if you wish.*

Then I want to show you the wisdom of acquiring such land at this time, regardless of its availability for Home or Business purposes.

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Land capable of such productivity as has been demonstrated by Barstow-Pecos Valley Land represents the highest type of agricultural land yet developed.

Such productivity is dependent upon soil, water supply and climate; and the areas where these conditions are all favorable to the greatest yields of best-paying products are comparatively limited, either as to present or future availability.

Then, too, the amount of such land which can be utilized is further reduced by reason of this fact—Profit from such productivity is dependent largely upon **Location** with respect to **Markets** and **Transportation.** At Barstow all of these conditions are favorable.

In older communities, where conditions approaching these exist, the land has already reached values of $1000.00 per acre and upward.

And there is an irresistible force at work to put Barstow values in this class, one more irresistible than profitably marketed, big crops.

Take all the available agricultural land, and add all that can be made available by Irrigation and by Drainage, and you cannot double the area or productiveness of our present agricultural lands.

Yet, according to the best estimates, our population will double in about 30 years.

Is not that an irresistible force lifting all agricultural land values, and most of all the lands which demonstrate greatest productivity?

I conceive such land to be the best assurance of future independence, not only for this generation, but in even more marked degree for the generations to follow.

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After you are absolutely convinced of the wisdom of such a purchase, both from the standpoint of earning capacity and future increase in value, I want you to consider the properly safe-guarded procedure whereby Barstow-Pecos Valley Land may be acquired *for payments as small as $3.00 a week, with what I conceive to be* perfect safety to both purchaser and seller.

For the present we are offering Barstow-Pecos Valley Land for $157.50 per acre, water-right included:

Cleared, leveled, under cultivation, irrigated from canals and lateral ditches thoroughly constructed and in full operation:

Ready for immediate delivery, so developed, for $48.30 per acre, balance payable $3.90 per acre per quarter, until paid.

For the benefit of those who cannot pay $483.00 down for a ten acre farm, we issue our Secured Land Contract.

Under the terms of this contract, delivery of the warranty deed is deferred, pending the accumulation of the requisite $483.00, and is made through the Citizens State Bank of Barstow, Texas, which Bank holds the deed in escrow in the meantime.

This $483.00 may be paid in weekly, monthly, quarterly, semi-annual or annual installments, extended over a period of not more than three years.

The Company allows 5% interest on installment payments made during the life of the contract from the date of receipt to the date of maturing payment, credited on each anniversary of the first payment and on the date of maturing payment.

Barstow-Pecos Valley Texas Irrigated Land

$15.00 down and regular monthly payments at the minimum payment rate of $3.00 per week, together with interest credit allowances, will mature a Secured Land Contract in just two years and nine months.

But the purchaser may make larger payments and at more frequent intervals, and shorten the Contract Escrow period according as he may desire or be able to so do.

The Secured Land Contract recites these terms, and on every such Contract the Citizens State Bank of Barstow, Texas, certifies that it holds a Warranty Deed in escrow ready for delivery subject only to the terms of the contract.

* * * *

Now let me tell you something about Farming by Irrigation. You have heard much about it, no doubt. Irrigation is a means of insuring crops against drought, but it is more. It makes possible accuracies of operation comparable to manufacturing in business. Not only can you water your farm whenever it needs it, but you can water any spot on it whenever that particular spot needs water. These conditions, coupled with abundant long season sun-warmth for a fertile soil, make it yield beyond the comprehension of the Farmer or Fruit Grower who has never been able to thus control his rain which regulates his growing power.

So, with much greater productivity your grower in the Best Irrigated Countries farms less land, and by cultivating it more thoroughly, increases the yield yet more, and $100.00 to $500.00 per acre per year is the feasible result; and 10 acres is enough to keep one family busy and prosperous.

These conditions bring about the ideal business-farm life. Such a community of small highly productive farms is like a town, and soon has its good roadways, schools, churches, public utilities, in fact all the conveniences that come with the prosperous close-knit community, though they pass by the great, isolated farm.

The Barstow-Pecos Valley Land is within a few miles of Barstow, Texas, and Pecos City, Texas, (the two towns are only 6½ miles apart, and the land lies between the towns, a little to the north,) served by the Texas & Pacific Railway and the Pecos Valley Line of the Santa Fe System.

The altitude is 2573 ft., and the climate delightful—some 300 days of the year can be depended upon to be bright and sunny. Of the 30,000 acres of land coming under the Barstow Irrigation System, some 9000 acres are in cultivation. Fruit Orchards and European Grape Vineyards have been developed and prove the land to be peculiarly well adapted to these profitable industries; soil, climate and proximity to market all favoring *this locality over the older communities of this character in Southern* California.

Truck gardening is also highly profitable on Barstow-Pecos Valley Land, while standard crops are raised with more than ordinary profit on the larger farms.

The Barstow Irrigation System was begun some fifteen years ago, and the main canal and main laterals have been in operation for twelve years. During that time the soil and water and the efficiency of the Irrigation System have been tested by actual operation—with what result you shall see from the "Papers in Proof."

* * * *

All I ask is that you let me send you this proof of productivity, together with a sample copy of the Secured Land Contract, (copyrighted.)

Then if you want to buy for a Home Farm that can be made to yield you an independent, good living, or for a Business Farm to be cultivated under competent superintendence for which I will undertake to arrange, you may acquire immediate possession for $483.00 down, less 3% cash discount; or you may acquire possession in whatever period you choose during which to accumulate the requisite $483.00, provided only that you make a first payment of $1.50 per acre and regular installment payments at a rate of not less than 30c. per acre per week, and that you purchase 10 acres, or, if more, in multiples of 10 acres.

I seek to further develop this community to which I have given my name, along the lines of its development to date.

I desire especially to hear from intelligent workers who will come here to live either now or later—after results under employed management justify the move.

Barstow is not Eutopia, but conditions here are more favorable than in most communities, for the development of independent manhood through the earning of an independent living from the soil one owns.

To those who would escape the conscience-straining slavery of *commercial life, and yet earn a dependable competence, this oppor*tunity must certainly appeal.

Surely your land, for which you pay $157.50, must increase in value if, as you must realize, land is growing scarcer and scarcer, and if, as I must prove, we have here land capable of producing from $100.00 to $500.00 per acre per year.

Surely, if your neighbor, as I will show, has produced crops of such value, you can do likewise.

Or if that be impossible at once, surely you are safe in buying with the *double opportunity for profit—from advancing values and from* employed cultivation for your account.

Will you write me today, so that I may submit my proposition in detail?

I especially suggest your taking the matter up promptly, if you desire me to arrange for superintendence of cultivation for you. Such service must necessarily be limited in extent.

Just say, "Let me have your 'Proof' and your proposition," and I shall respond promptly with what I think should lead to better things for you. Address, **GEO. E BARSTOW**, President, Pecos Valley Land & Irrigation Co. of Barstow, Texas, 867 Missouri Trust Bldg., St. Louis.

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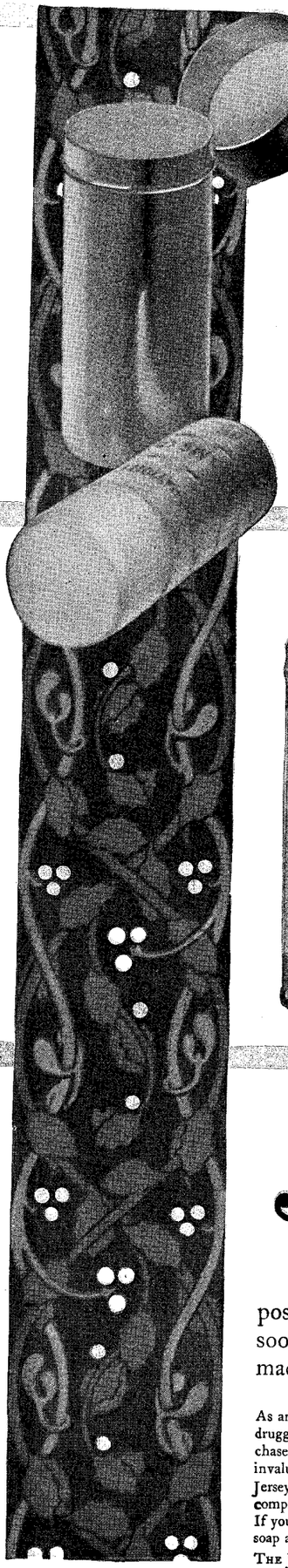

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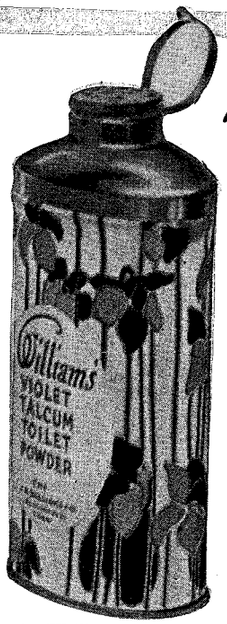

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possesses the peculiarly soft, creamlike, soothing and refreshing qualities which have made Williams' Shaving Soaps so famous.

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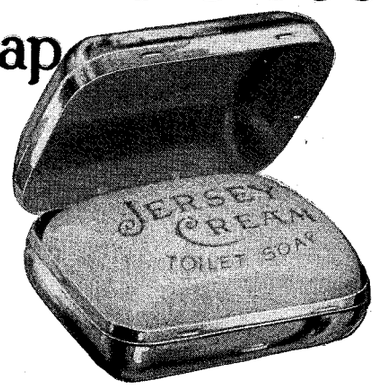

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